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ALLEGHENY RIVER BASIN

CONEWANGO CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT SITE 19

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK **INVENTORY No. NY 579**

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT ATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM,

Conewango Creek Watershed Project Site 19 (Inventory Number NY 579). Allegheny River Basin,

Cattaraugus County, New York. Phase I Inspection Report,

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ABSTRACT (Castinue on reverse side if necessary and identity by block number)

This report provides information and analysis on the physical condition of the dam as of the report date. Information and analysis are based on visual inspection of the dam by the performing organization.

The examination of documents and visual inspection of the Site 19 dam and appurtenant structures did not reveal conditions which constitute an immediate hazard to human life or property. The dam, however, has a number of problem areas, which if not remedied, have the potential for developing into hazardous conditions. These problem areas are as follows

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- 1. Seepage encountered at the toe of the downstream slope near the left (north) abutment contact;
- 2. Erosion at the left abutment contact of the downstream face caused by runoff from the very steep abutment slope;
- 3. Incomplete structural stability investigations which did not include seismic and the observed seepage forces

Investigations are required in these areas to ascertain the type and extent of remedial measures required. These investigations should include, but not be limited to, exploration, sampling and testing of soils in the vicinity of the seepage, and investigation of its source. In addition, stability analyses are required concerning the influence of seismic and seepage forces as recommended by the Corps of Engineers' "Guidelines" for Seismic Zone 2. Investigation of the cause of the left abutment contact erosion and remedial measures to repair these areas and inhibit future erosion is also required. These investigations must be completed within 1 year of notification; with remedial measures completed within the following construction season. In addition, repair of the abutment erosion must be completed during this construction season.

The following remedial actions should be completed during this construction season:

- 4. Repair the eroded area of the left abutment above the erest of the dam;
- 5. Remove the rock outerops at the outlet of the plunge pool to prevent backing-up of plunge pool outflow, and periodically clean the soil and debris which has accumulated in the internal drainpipes.
- 6. Remove all tree growth which would inhibit flow at the entrance and exit of the auxiliary spillway. Provide a program of periodic cutting and moving of the dam and auxiliary spillway surfaces, including debris removal from storms;
- Periodically monitor the left (north) abutment slope for signs of erosion and repair as required;
- 9. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtenances, including yearly operation and lubrication of the reservoir drain system. Document this information for future reference;
- 10. Develop an emergency action plan.

The total discharge capacity of the spillways is adequate for the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).

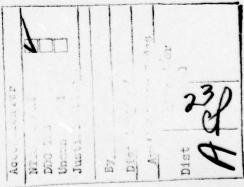
PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I Investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. Because of the magnitude and rarity of such a storm event, a finding that a spillway will not pass the test flood should not be interpreted as necessarily posing a highly inadequate condition. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aide in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.



ALLEGHANY RIVER BASIN CONEWANGO CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT SITE 19 DAM NY 579 PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

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PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM

Name of Dam: Conewango Creek Watershed Project Site 19 Dam

I.D. No. N.Y. 579

State Located: New York

County Located: Cattaraugus

River Basin: Alleghany

Stream: Battle Creek (tributary of Conewango Creek)

Date of Inspection: August 28, 1979

ASSESSMENT

The examination of documents and visual inspection of the Site 19 dam and appurtenant structures did not reveal conditions which constitute an immediate hazard to human life or property. The dam, however, has a number of problem areas, which if not remedied, have the potential for developing into hazardous conditions. These problem areas are as follows:

- Seepage encountered at the toe of the downstream slope near the left (north) abutment contact;
- Erosion at the left abutment contact of the downstream face caused by runoff from the very steep abutment slope;
- Incomplete structural stability investigations which did not include seismic and the observed seepage forces.

Investigations are required in these areas to ascertain the type and extent of remedial measures required. These investigations should include, but not be limited to, exploration, sampling and testing of soils in the vicinity of the seepage, and investigation of its source. In addition, stability analyses are required concerning the influence of seismic and seepage forces as recommended by the Corps of Engineers' "Guidelines" for Seismic Zone 2. Investigation of the cause of the left abutment contact erosion and remedial measures to repair these areas and inhibit future erosion is also required. These investigations must be completed within 1 year of notification; with remedial measures completed within the following construction season. In addition, repair of the abutment erosion must be completed during this construction season.

The following remedial actions should be completed during this construction season:

 Repair the eroded area of the left abutment above the crest of the dam;

- 5. Remove the rock outcrops at the outlet of the plunge pool to prevent backing-up of plunge pool outflow, and periodically clear the soil and debris which has accumulated in the internal drainpipes.
- 6. Remove all tree growth which would inhibit flow at the entrance and exit of the auxiliary spillway. Provide a program of periodic cutting and mowing of the dam and auxiliary spillway surfaces, including debris removal from storms;
- Repair the eroded access road and periodically monitor the erosion of the side channel adjacent to Bowen Road; repair as necessary;
- 8. Periodically monitor the left (north) abutment slope for signs of erosion and repair as required;
- 9. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtenances, including yearly operation and lubrication of the reservoir drain system. Document this information for future reference;
- 10. Develop an emergency action plan.

The total discharge capacity of the spillways is adequate for the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).

George Koch, Chief
Dam Safety Section

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

NY License No. 45937

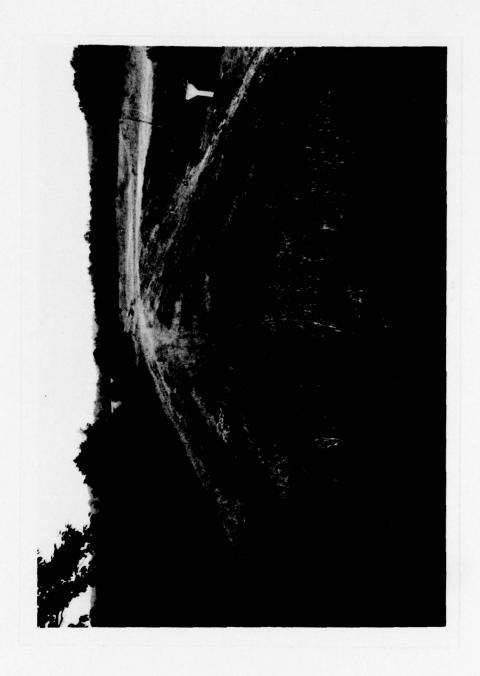
Approved By:

Col. Clark H. Benn

OPSGO 79

New York District Engineer

Date:



Overview of Conewango Creek Watershed Project Site 19 Dam Photo #1

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM SAFETY PROGRAM
CONEWANGO CREEK WATERSHED PROJECT
SITE 19 DAM
I.D. NO. NY 579
DEC #8B-3797
ALLEGHANY RIVER BASIN
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK

SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 GENERAL

a. Authority
The Phase 1 inspection reported herein was authorized by the Department of the Army, New York District, Corps of Engineers, to fulfill the requirements of the National Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367.

b. Purpose of Inspection
Evaluation of the existing conditions of the subject dam to
identify deficiencies and hazardous conditions, determine if they
constitute hazards to life and property and recommend remedial
measures where necessary.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

a. Description of Dam and Appurtenances
The Site 19 dam consists of a 480 foot long homogeneous earth embankment, 65 feet high, with a principal and auxiliary spillway. The upstream slope is 1 vertical on 3.0 horizontal, and the downstream slope is 1 on 2.5. A 10 foot wide berm is located on the upstream slope at elevation 1489. The crest width is 20 feet.

An internal drainage system is located under the downstream portion of the dam to control the phreatic surface and provide a safe outlet for foundation seepage. A cutoff trench is located at the dam centerline to reduce seepage.

The principal spillway is a drop inlet structure consisting of a 2-stage reinforced concrete riser, a 24-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe conduit, a plunge pool, and an excavated outlet channel.

The 200 foot wide auxiliary spillway, located beyond the right (south) abutment, is designed as an earth cut with vegetation. The side slopes are 1 on 3 and the channel is 400 feet long.

A 12-inch diameter cast iron pipe with reinforced concrete inlet serves as a reservoir drain. The drain is controlled by a manually operated 12-inch flat frame slide gate, the stem of which extends to the top of the principal spillway riser; having stem guides located on the inside of the riser.

b. Location

The dam is located on Battle Creek, a tributary of Conewango Creek and the Alleghany River, southwest of the Village of Randolph, New York.

c. Size Classification The dam is 65 feet high and is classified as "intermediate" in size (40 t. 100 feet in height).

d. Hazard Classification
The dam is classified as high hazard, because of its location immediately above the homes along Bowen Road (County Rt. #8) and above the Village of Randolph.

e. Ownership
The dam is owned and operated by Conewango Creek Watershed
Commission, Mr. Donald V. Crowell, President, R.D. #2, South
Dayton, New York 14138.

f. Purpose of the Dam
The dam is a floodwater retarding structure.

g. Design and Construction History
The dam was designed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil
Conservation Service (SCS). Construction of the dam was completed
in September 1971 by Northern Demolition Company, Buffalo, New York
The SCS office located in Syracuse has all design and construction
information.

h. Normal Operating Procedures
Normal flows are discharged through the principal spillway. This structure has sufficient capacity to store and discharge a 100-year flood without use of the auxiliary spillway. Storms in excess of this flood will discharge through the auxiliary spillway.

1.3 PERTINENT DATA

a.	Drainage Area	(sq. mi)	2.1
	Height of dam	(feet)	65

b. Discharge at Dam Site (cfs)

Maximum known Flood

Spillway at Auxiliary Spillway Crest (El. 1523.8)

Spillway at Maximum Design Pool (El. 1526.3)

Spillway at Maximum Pool (El. 1529.6)

Maximum Capacity of Reservoir drains
Total Discharge, Max. Pool

Average Daily Discharge

Unknown

81

8242

8242

8242

Varies

c.	<pre>Elevation (ft. above MSL-Datum)</pre>	
	Top of Dam	1529.6
	Max. Design Pool	1526.3
	Auxiliary Spillway Crest	1523.8
	Principal Spillway Crest	1510.8
	Invert of Low Stage Inlet	1490.0
	Invert of Reservoir Drain Inlet	1472.0

d.	Reservoir (acres)	
	Surface Area Top of Dam	19.2
	Surface Area at Crest of Auxiliary Spillway	16.3
	Surface Area at Spillway Crest Surface Area at Invert of Low Stage Riser	10.3
	and the state of how orage tests	3.1
e.	Storage (acre-foot)	
	Top of Dam Auxiliary Spillway Crest	391 289
	Principal Spillway Crest	114
	Low Stage Riser Invert	20
f.	Dam	
•	Type: Homogeneous earth with keyed earth cutoff	
	and internal drain.	
	Length (ft.)	4.00
	Upstream Slope	480 1:3.0
	Downstream Slope	1:2.5
	Crest Width (ft.)	20
g.	Spillway	
	Type: Ungated reinforced concrete drop inlet	
	(2' x 6') rising 41 feet above 24-inch	
	diameter reinforced concrete pipe invert; length of pipe 348 feet; plunge pool.	
	Weir Length (ft.)	12.0
h.	Auxiliary Spillway	
	Type: Single grass-lined earth channel having	
	trapezoidal grass section.	
	Bottom Width (ft.)	200
	Side Slopes	1:3.0
	Length of Level Section (in profile) (ft.) Exit Slope (ft./ft.)	50
	TATE STOPE (IC./IC.)	0.028
-		

i. Reservoir Drain
Type: 12-inch diameter cast iron pipe with reinforced concrete inlet.

Control: Manually operated vertical slide gate mounted along inside of principal spillway riser.

SECTION 2: ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 GEOLOGY

The Conewango Creek Watershed Project Site 19 Dam is located in the glaciated portion of the Appalachian Uplands (northern extreme of the Appalachian Plateau) physiographic province of New York State. These uplands were formed by the dissection of the uplifted but flat lying sandstones, siltstones, and shales of the Late Upper Devonian Period (345 to 365 million years ago). The plateau surface is represented by flat-topped divides with drainage generally southward toward the Alleghany River system.

Glacial cover is generally thin, the deposits of which have resulted from glaciations during the Wisconsin glaciation, approximately 11,000 years ago.

2.2 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

A subsurface investigation was conducted by SCS in 1968. This program consisted of 15 drill holes and 12 test pits at locations along the dam, auxiliary spillway, structural elements, and borrow area. Applicable subsurface information is included in Appendix G, Drawings #17 & 18.

In general, the soils in the vicinity are of glacial till origin, sandy gravels and gravelly sands overlying interbedded gray shales and sandstones, the shale exhibiting a highly weathered zone where covered by overburden. Depth to bedrock is extremely variable and in some borings was outcropping. The permeability of the upper surface soils is slow to very slow. The permeability of the lower surface soils is medium to rapid due to the lower percentage of fires.

2.3 EMBANKMENT AND APPURTENANT STRUCTURES

The dam was designed and construction supervised by SCS. "Asbuilt" drawings of this dam are on file at the SCS office in Syracuse, New York. Selected drawings of the dam and appurtenances are included in Appendix G. The dam is a 65 foot high, 480 foot long, homogeneous earth embankment, having an earth cutoff trench and an internal drain system running parallel to the axis of the dam and outletting near the end of the principal spillway conduit. A reinforced concrete riser with a 24-inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe conduit and a plunge pool serves as the principal spillway. The reservoir drain system consists of a 12-inch diameter cast iron pipe and manually operated slide gate; is located upstream of the riser. The auxiliary spillway is a 200 foot wide vegetated earth channel located at the right (south) abutment.

2.4 CONSTRUCTION RECORDS

Complete construction records are available from the SCS office in Syracuse. No major changes were incorporated during construction.

2.5 OPERATION RECORD

Since the dam is an ungated floodwater retarding structure, no operating records are maintained regarding water levels. During periods of extreme rainfall, SCS personnel do monitor the reservoir.

2.6 EVALUATION OF DATA

The data presented in this report has been compiled from information obtained from Mr. Donald Lake, Head of the SCS Design Section in Syracuse, New York. This information appears adequate and reliable for Phase 1 inspection purposes.

SECTION 3: VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 FINDINGS

a. General

Visual inspection of the Site 19 dam was conducted on August 28, 1979. The weather was cloudy and the temperature ranged in the seventies. The water surface was approximately 7 feet above the invert of the low stage inlet of the principal spillway riser (El. 1497 +).

b. Embankment

No signs of distress were observed on the crest or slopes of the earth embankment (See photos #1 & 2). However, the following conditions were noted at the left (north) abutment contact:

- 1. Three seepage points were observed near the toe of the dam at the left abutment contact (See photo #11):
 - Point #1: Appeared to be a potential "pipe"
 (i.e., a cylindrical hole approximately
 2 inches in diameter), hole appeared
 to be directed horizontally toward the
 left abutment, flow rate 2 to 5 gpm
 (See photo #13);
 - Point #2: Located approximately 2 feet below Point #1; flow was noted emerging vertically from beneath a rock, flow rate 2 to 5 gpm (See photo #12);
 - Point #3: Located approximately 3 feet south of Points 2 & 3, flow emerging from soil in erosion area associated with the abutment contact erosion mentioned below, flow rate 1 gpm.

In all cases, no particle migration or discolored flow was observed.

2. Approximately 50 feet downstream from the crest, erosion at the abutment contact was observed (See photos #9 & 10). This erosion had occurred during a recent intense storm. The erosion continued down to the toe of the dam where deposition of the embankment was noted (See photos #5, 8 & 10). The maximum depth of erosion is approximately 3 feet. The erosion was initiated by the heavy runoff and the concentration of flow at the abutment contact by the very steep abutment slope.

3. A snowmobile trail along the crest and up the left abutment has initiated erosion of the very steep abutment soil. The eroded material has been deposited on the crest of the dam (See photo #14).

The embankment slopes and crest are heavily vegetated and require mowing. The 2 internal drains which outlet at the toe of the dam on either side of the principal spillway conduit were partially blocked with debris and soil. This blockage is believed to be a result of the backing-up of plunge pool water due to the constricting of outflow by rock outcrops at the outlet of the plunge pool (See photo #5). After the blockage was removed at each pipe, the following flow conditions were observed:

- 4. Seepage from the left (north) drain is estimated to be 3 to 5 gpm, with no particle migration or discolored flow. (See photos #6 & 8)
- 5. Seepage from the right (south) drain is estimated to be 1 to 2 gpm, with no particle migration. (See photo #7) The flow was rusty in nature and was observed to surge periodically. Every 2 to 5 seconds, the flow stopped completely then resumed its full flow. This surging is believed to be related to the surface tension of the water in the perforations of the pipe during low flow conditions.

c. Principal Spillway
The principal spillway consists of a vertical drop inlet structure, a reinforced concrete pipe founded on bedrock, and a plunge pool (See photos #4, 5 & 6). These components appear to be satisfactory with the exception of debris from a recent storm on top of the riser and the constricted outlet of the plunge pool.

d. Auxiliary Spillway
The vegetated auxiliary spillway (earth cut section) is located beyond the right (south) abutment of the dam (See photos #1, 2 & 3). This channel appears to be stable. Heavy vegetative growth in the channel requires mowing. In addition, tree growth at both the entrance and exit of the channel must be removed.

e. Reservoir Drain
The 12-inch diameter reservoir drain and manually operated slide gate may be used to lower the reservoir. This system is reported to be operational.

f. Downstream Channel
The downstream channel below the plunge pool is the original channel of Battle Creek. While some erosion of a side channel running parallel to Bowan Road (County Rt. #8) was observed, the downstream channel appears to be in reasonable condition. Extensive erosion was observed in the pipe backfill for the access road to the dam as it passes over the aforementioned side channel.

g. Reservoir

There are no visible signs of instability or sedimentation problems within the reservoir area. However, do to the steep left (north) abutment slope and the erosion encountered at the abutment contact, periodic observation is required to monitor future erosion problems.

3.2 EVALUATION

The problem areas observed during the inspection and the recommended remedial action or investigation are as follows:

- Investigate the observed seepage at the toe
 of the dam to ascertain the extent and type
 of remedial action required;
- Investigate the erosion of the left abutment contact on the downstream face and initiate repairs to prevent further erosion;
- Repair the eroded area of the left abutment above the crest of the dam;
- 4. Remove the rock outcrops at the outlet of the plunge pool to prevent backing-up of plunge pool outflow, and clean the observed soil and debris from the internal drainpipes. Remove the tree growth noted at the entrance and exit of the auxiliary spillway;
- Provide a program of periodic mowing and cutting of the embankment and auxiliary surfaces, including debris removal from storms;
- Repair the eroded access road and periodically monitor the side channel to insure that future erosion does not endanger the dam and appurtenances;
- Periodically monitor the left abutment slope for signs of erosion;
- Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtenances, including yearly operation and lubrication of the reservoir drain system;
- Develop an emergency action plan for notification of downstream residents and the proper governmental authorities.

SECTION 4: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

4.1 PROCEDURES

The normal water surface elevation is approximated by the invert of the low stage inlet of the principal spillway riser. Downstream flows are limited by the 24-inch diameter principal spillway pipe, except during extreme periods of runoff when the auxiliary spillway is in service. The dam provides 269 acrefeet of flood storage between normal water level and the crest of the auxiliary spillway.

4.2 MAINTENANCE OF THE DAM

The dam is maintained by the Conewango Creek Watershed Commission. Maintenance of the dam is not considered satisfactory as evidenced by the blockage in the internal drain system, heavy vegetation and tree growth, and erosion of the access road.

4.3 WARNING SYSTEM IN EFFECT

There is no warning system in effect or in preparation.

4.4 EVALUATION

The dam and appurtenances have not been maintained in satisfactory condition as noted in "Section 3: Visual Inspection".

SECTION 5: HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC

5.1 DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS

Delineation of the watershed of the Site 19 dam was made using the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangles for Kennedy and Ivory, New York. The watershed consists of woodlands and fields situated in a rural section. Relief is generally steep. The drainage area is 1370 acres or 2.14 square miles.

5.2 ANALYSIS CRITERIA

The analysis of the spillway capacity of the dam and storage of the reservoir was performed using the Corps of Engineers HEC-l computed program, incorporating the "Snyder Synthetic Unit Hydrograph" method, and the "Modified Puls" flood routing procedure. The spillway design flood selected for analysis was the PMF in accordance with the recommended "guidelines" of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

5.3 SPILLWAY CAPACITY

The principal and auxiliary spillways are ungated structures. The principal spillway operates under weir or orifice flow conditions depending upon the floodwater inflow to the reservoir pool. The auxiliary spillway was analyzed as a broad-crested weir having a discharge coefficient (c) of 3.087.

The spillways have sufficient capacity for discharging the peak outflow from the PMF. For this storm, the peak inflow is 4569 cfs and the peak outflow is 4530 cfs. When the spillways are discharging the peak outflow, the water surface will be 2.6 feet below the top of the dam. The maximum spillway capacity is calculated to be 8242 cfs. Further information concerning this analysis is included in Appendix D.

5.4 RESERVOIR CAPACITY

Normal flood control storage capacity of the reservoir between normal pool level and the crest of the auxiliary spillway is 269 acre-feet which is equivalent to a runoff depth of 2.4 inches over the drainage area. Surcharge storage capacity to the maximum high water elevation is an additional 102 acre-feet, equivalent to a runoff depth of 0.9 inches. Total storage capacity of the dam is 371 acre-feet, equivalent to 3.3 inches of direct runoff.

5.5 FLOODS OF RECORD

The maximum known flood occurred on August 7, 1979. The pool level at this time was reported to be approximately 9 feet above the principal spillway crest. The estimated discharge for this flood is as follows:

Elevation (USGS) Discharge (cfs)

1520

75

5.6 OVERTOPPING POTENTIAL

Analysis indicates the total discharge capacity of the spillways is sufficient to prevent overtopping of the dam by the PMF.

5.7 EVALUATION

This dam has sufficient capability to impound and adequately discharge floodwaters expected to result from the PMF.

SECTION 6: STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

a. Visual Observations

No signs of major distress were observed in connection with the earth embankment. However, seepage was noted at the left abutment contact on the downstream face near the toe of the dam which requires further investigation.

b. Design and Construction Data Stability analyses were conducted by SCS in 1969 during the design of the dam. The analyses were performed using the Modified Swedish Circle Method, assuming soil parameters of $\emptyset = 24^{\circ}$ c=250 psf and $\aleph_{\bullet} = 125.2$ pcf. An additional analysis was also conducted assuming parameters of $\emptyset = 30^{\circ}$ c = 425 psf and $\aleph_{\bullet} = 129.2$ pcf. The results of the stability analyses are as follows:

Case		Minimum Factor of Safety
1.	Full drawdown, upstream slope = 1:3 10' berm at elevation 1489.5, \emptyset = 24°, c = 250;	1.24
2.	Full drawdown, same conditions as Case #1, $\emptyset = 30^{\circ}$, c = 425;	1.75
3.	Steady state seepage, downstream slope = $1:2.5$; no drain or berm $\emptyset = 24^{\circ}$, c = 250 ;	1.07
4.	Steady state seepage, same conditions as Case $\#3$ with internal drain @ c/b = 0.6.	1.33

Case 1, 3 and 4 were conducted using soil parameters which resulted from compaction to 95% of Standard Density. Case 2 was conducted using 100% Standard Density Soil parameters. During design, the following recommendations were incorporated in the design of the dam as a result of these analyses:

- (1) Construct a homogeneous earth embankment of gravelly till materials compacted to a minimum density of 100% of Standard to provide adequate strength;
- (2) Provide a 1:3 upstream slope with a 10-foot wide berm at the permanent pool elevation of 1489.5;
- (3) Provide a 1:2.5 downstream slope with an internal drain located at a distance equal to 0.6 times the base width from the upstream toe of the dam.

Using these design considerations, the calculated factors of safety for the dam are in excess of the minimum factors recommended by the Corps of Engineers. No analysis similar to Case 4 was conducted using soil parameters consistent with the recommended 100% Standard Density. However, comparison of the values obtained for the upstream face (Case 1 & 2) indicates that an analysis for

the downstream slope using these soil parameters would result in a safety factor well in excess of the 1.5 minimum recommended factor. The dam is, therefore, considered to have adequate factors of safety for stability.

A summary of the analyses is included in Appendix F.

c. Post Construction Changes

No major post construction changes were noted during construction of the dam.

d. Seismic Stability

The dam is located in Seismic Zone 2. No stability analysis was conducted considering the effect of seismic forces as recommended by the Corps of Engineers' "Guidelines". In light of the seepage encountered at the toe of the dam and the lack of a seismic analysis, it is recommended that additional stability analyses be conducted.

SECTION 7: ASSESSMENT/RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 ASSESSMENT

areas are:

a. Safety
The Phase 1 inspection of the Conewango Creek Watershed Project
Site 19 dam did not reveal conditions which constitute an
immediate hazard to human life or property. The dam, however,
has a number of problem areas which if left uncorrected may have
the potential for the development of hazardous conditions. These

- Seepage encountered at the toe of the dam near the left (north) abutment contact;
- Erosion of the left abutment contact from abutment runoff;
- 3. Incomplete investigation of the structural stability of the dam concerning seepage encountered during the inspection and seismic forces.

b. Adequacy of Information
The information reviewed is considered adequate for Phase 1 inspection purposes.

C. Urgency
Investigation of the problem areas listed above must be initiated as soon as possible and completed within 1 year of notification to the owner. In addition, repair of the erosion at the abutment contact must be completed during this construction season. Investigation of the seepage noted should include, but not be limited to, exploration, sampling and testing of the soils in the vicinity of the seepage, and investigation of its source. In addition, stability analyses are required concerning the influence of seismic and seepage forces as recommended by the Corps of Engineers' "Guidelines" for Seismic Zone 2. Investigation of the cause of the left abutment contact erosion and remedial measures to repair these areas and inhibit future erosion is also required. Remedial action, as a result of the investigations, should be completed within the following construction season. The remaining recommended measures listed below should be completed during this construction season.

d. Need for Additional Investigation
To prevent the development of potentially hazardous conditions, investigations are required in the following areas:

- Seepage investigation at the toe of the dam;
- 2. Control of erosion of the left abutment contact;
- 3. Structural stability analysis of the dam concerning seismic and seepage forces.

7.2 RECOMMENDED MEASURES

a. Results of the aforementioned investigations will determine the type and extent of remedial measures required.

The following improvements may be accomplished by maintenance forces:

- b. Repair the eroded area of the left abutment above the crest of the dam.
- c. Remove the rock outcrops at the outlet of the plunge pool to prevent backing-up of plunge pool outflow, and clean the debris and soil which has accumulated in the internal drainpipes.
- d. Remove all tree growth at the entrance and exit of the auxiliary spillway. Provide a program of periodic cutting and mowing of the embankment and auxiliary spillway surfaces, including removal of debris from storms.
- e. Repair the eroded access road and periodically monitor the ongoing erosion of the side channel adjacent to Bower Road (County Rt. #8).
- f. Periodically monitor the left (north) abutment slope for signs of erosion and repair as required.
- g. Provide a program of periodic inspection and maintenance of the dam and appurtenances, including yearly operation and lubrication of the reservoir drain system. Document this information for future reference.
- h. Develop an emergency action plan for notification of downstream residents and the proper governmental authorities.

APPENDIX A

PHOTOGRAPHS



Downstream and Upstream Face of Dam Note Auxiliary Spillway in Background Photo #2 A&B



Auxiliary Spillway Looking Downstream Photo #3



Principal Spillway Riser Photo #4



Plunge Pool Photo #5



Outlet of Principal Spillway Conduit
Photo #6



Right Internal Drain Photo #7



Left Internal Drain Photo #8



Erosion at Left Abutment Contact Viewed from Crest Photo #9



Erosion Viewed from Toe of Dam Photo #10



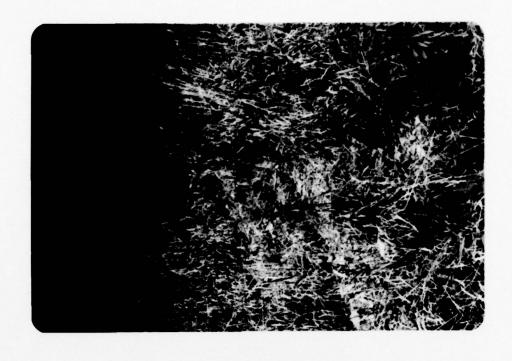
Seepage Near Left Abutment Contact and Toe Photo #11



Seepage Point #2 Photo #12



Seepage Points #1 & 2 Photo #13



Erosion of Left Abutment at Crest of Dam Note Deposition in Foreground Photo #14

APPENDIX B ENGINEERING DATA CHECKLIST

Check List Engineering Data Design Construction Operation

Name of Dam Cenamengo Site 19

1.D. # NY 579

			محد واع عدد
Item		Remarks	
	Plans De	Details	Typical Sections
Dam	7.	ر د ۲	۵.
Spillway(s)	÷	3	7
Outlet(s)		1	z
Design Reports	N 4 7-		•
Design Computations Discharge Rating Curves Dam Stability Seepage Studies	yes all on bile of s	all on bile of ses office in squaeuse	
Subsurface and Materials Investigations	Yes See Plans		

Remarks Item

On 1:4 at Ses in synewser

Construction History

Surveys, Modifications, Post-Construction Engineering Studies and Reports

4202

Accidents or Failure of Dam Description, Reports

9 207

Operation and Maintenance Records Operation Manual

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APPENDIX C VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

-	-	 	1

Name of Dam Conewango Creek Watershed Project 5:te 19 1.0. # NY 579 DEC \$ 88-3797 Location: Town Randolph County Cattaravaus Stream Name Bath Creek Tributary of Conewanga Ck. & Alleghany River Longitude (W), Latitude (N) 79°00'30° 42°08'48" Hazard Category C High Date(s) of Inspection 8/28/79 Weather Conditions Cloudy 70's b. Inspection Personnel Kenneth Harmer Pabert McCarty - Dec Stephen Yorton Dexter Case - SCS . Batavia c. Persons Contacted Donald W Late Jr. - SCS Syracuse d. History: Date Constructed September 1971 completed Owner Consumango Creek Watershed Commission Designer Soil Conservation Service Syrac-se Constructed by Northern Denalities Bulbalo, N.T. 2) Technical Data Type of Dam Earth Emborted Drainage Area 1370 Ocres Height 65 Length 980' Upstream Slope 1: 3.0 Downstream Slope 1: 2.5 ten bl. wide berm at 1489 (uses)

2)	Technica	1 Data (Cont'd.)
	External	Drains: on Downstream Face None @ Downstream Toe None
	Internal	Components:
		Impervious Core non hangeneous earth
		Drains Internal
		Cutoff Type Compacted Early
		Grout Curtain None

. с	rest
(1) Vertical Alignment
(2) Horizontal Alignment
(3) Surface Cracks
(4) Miscellaneous snowmabile trail at left about near crest
5. S	lopes Piled on crest (see photo)
(1) Undesirable Growth or Debris, Animal Burrows debris from recent storm, I nome except mowing of dam deviling
(2) Sloughing, Subsidence or Depressions
(3) Slope Protection
(4) Surface Cracks or Movement at Toe
(5) Seepage
	none evident on slopes
(6) Condition Around Outlet Structure no slope protection for

	contect
(1)	Erosion at Embankment and Abutment Contact extensive at crest
(2)	grade below crest. max. depth 3 lest, about 50 lt from crests Seepage along Contact of Embankment and Abutment
	Mal-Kisters talter som set to bevoseda staining sondT
	hole 2" in diameter; Point 2, Supage from under rock; Point 3, from erosion area. Point 12.5 apr Point 22.5 apr Point 23 - 1 spm, all blow appears clear, no bim migration Seepage at toe or along downstream face
(3)	Seepage at toe or a long downstream face
	네트리트 이 이번 경험에 가지 않는 것이 되었다. 그 아이들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.
owi	recommend dropping level of water in pool for examined an
1)	Subsidence, Depressions, etc.
1)	Subsidence, Depressions, etc.
	Subsidence, Depressions, etc
2)	
2)	Seepage, unusual growth
(2)	Seepage, unusual growth
(2)	Seepage, unusual growth
2)	Seepage, unusual growth
2) 3)	Seepage, unusual growth

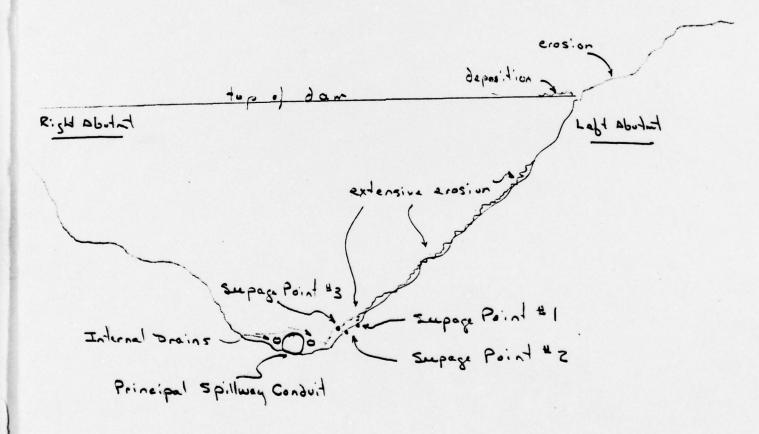
	206: 4	1:02	blacking	1:40	.)	0.010	100-	h: -1
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(2) Discharge from Drainage System Left p: pa: 3-5 qpm flow

re particular services water 1: 2 qpm rusty color

re bine migration; eyela ob surge 2405 seconds

blow stops completely then blows bolly again



Downstream Face of Dam Looking Upstream

nst	rumentation
(1)	Monumentation/Surveys
	mak for construction of dam
2)	Observation Wells
3)	Weirs
(4)	Piezometers none
(5)	Other
	Slopes appace stable

а.	Condition (debris, etc.)
ь.	Slopes som erosion of side chancel (see #8 below)
c.	Approximate number of homes numbers bones along county Rt. #8, th stream than blows than the village of Rondolph blow approximates path of Bowen Rd. (county Rt #8)
-	cellaneous chancel running porallel to axis of dam ening from flow along county et #8 at right side enters downstre Lannel = 50-100 feet below Dungs pool. This chancel is
	eroded substantially - also an accuss road, which has a large diameter piper beneath, his severally croded backfill. This pipe is upstream of the appreciationed channel.

Str	uctural
a.	Concrete Surfaces
	good condition
ь.	Structural Cracking
c.	Movement - Horizontal & Vertical Alignment (Settlement)
	Lastine mon
d.	Junctions with Abutments or Embankments
	apperer s good where observed
e.	Drains - Foundation, Joint, Face
	9000 como:1:on
	Soil blacking drain pipes
	Water passages, conduits, sluices
	Constant of the second of the
9.	Seepage or Leakage non eviden which is uncontrolle

.

apper - spec
concrete pad foreded on bedrock
butments ~ /A
ontrol Gates reported operational
pproach & Outlet Channels N/A
nergy Dissipators (plunge pool, etc.) plunge pool requires work to lower pool elev See seeting " Spillway (5)"
ntake Structures
tability eppears stable
iscellaneous

APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC/HYDRAULIC

ENGINEERING DATA AND COMPUTATIONS

CHECK LIST FOR DAMS HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA

AREA-CAPACITY DATA:

	Elevation (ft.)	Surface Area (acres)	Storage Capacity (acre-ft.)
1) Top of Dam	1529.6	19.2	391
Design High Water (Max. Design Pool)	1526.3	17.5	331
 Auxiliary Spillway Crest 	1523.8	16.3	7.88.7
4) Pool Level with Flashboards	NA		
5) Service Spillway Crest	1510.8	10.3	ح.۱۱۹
() Invent of Low St.	1490.0	3.1	19.6

DISCHARGES

		Volume (cfs)
1)	Average Daily	varies
2)	Spillway @ Maximum High Water	542
3)	Spillway @ Design High Water	1899
4)	Spillway @ Auxiliary Spillway Crest Elevation	81
5)	Low Level Outlet	31
6)	Total (of all facilities) @ Maximum High Water	242
7)	Maximum Known Flood Dug 7, 1979 (E1 1520)	75

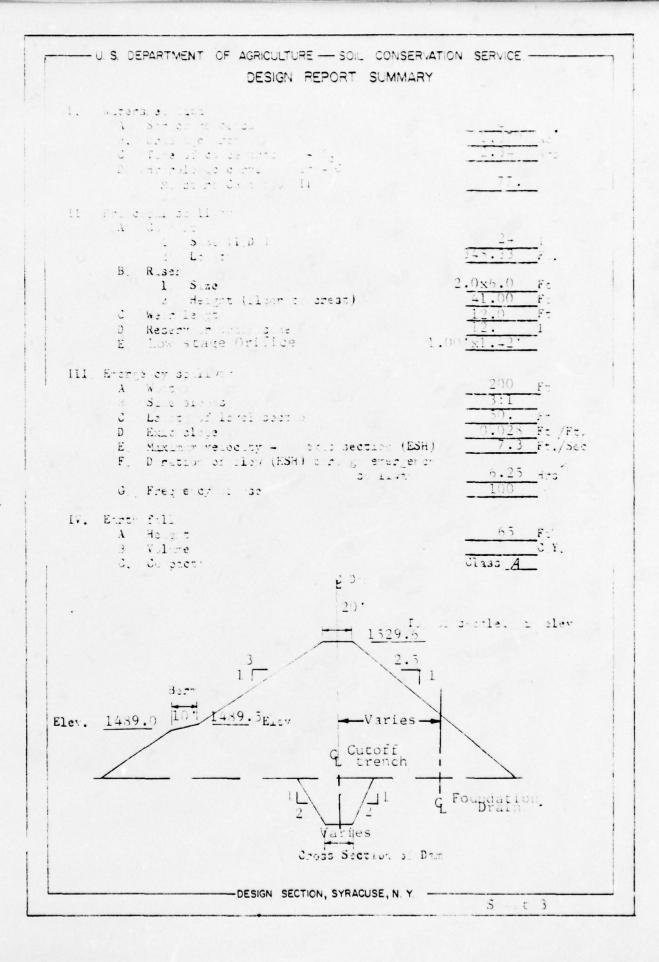
CREST:	E	LEVATION: 1529.6 Top.
Type: Earlh Embert		
Width: 20 Jul	Length:	180 Jut
Spillover Principal Spillung	41 Jul Kigh 2	'x 6' concrete riser
Location <u>center</u>) upstras		
SPILLWAY:	1 .b embed	- Audiliony
PRINCIPAL		EMERGENCY
1510.8 Low stage : ment 1490.0	Elevation	1523.8
Biofund Concrate	Type	ecodetata Earth
z'x 6' Rectagular	Width	tul oos
Туре	of Control	
UncardalledUno	ontrolled	Uncardrolled
Co	ntrolled:	
(Flachbo	Type ards; gate)	
	umber	<u>:</u>
siz trajosi = dtyant size	e/Length	ho) level section 50 por
Invert	Material Eur	Ah - Glacial Till
Anticip of opera	ated Length ting service	oogear Storm
348.33 H 24" R/C Pige Chut	e Length	400 Jut
	een Spillway Cres h Channel Invert	et

OUTLET STRUCTURES/EMERGENCY DRAWDOWN FACILITIES:
Type: Gate Sluice Conduit Penstock
Shape: Flat frame 51: de Gate : condit : Round Cost Iren
Size: 12" Diamiter
Elevations: Entrance Invert 1472.0
Exit Invert1459.5
Tailrace Channel: Elevation 1458.5 ± Exposed Bedrock
HYDROMETEROLOGICAL GAGES:
Type: None
Location:
Records:
Date -
Max. Reading -
FLOOD WATER CONTROL SYSTEM:
Warning System: None
Method of Controlled Releases (mechanisms):
none except to- mechanically operated
slide gate of reservoir drain system

4

DRAINAGE AREA:	1370 Acres	2.14 Square	miles
DRAINAGE BASIN RUNOFF	CHARACTERISTICS:		
Land Use - Type:	Forest and	Face ()	
Terrain - Relief:	18763	-land	-
Surface - Soil:	generally	57 exp	
		丁:11	
Runoff Potential	(existing or planned (surface or subsurface		ns to existing
	nex		
 		,	
Potential Sedimen	tation problem areas	(natural or man-made	e; present or future)
-	non		
	er problem areas for urcharge storage:	levels at maximum s	torage capacity
	non		
Dikes - Floodwall Reservoir p	s (overflow & non-ove erimeter:	rflow) - Low reache	es along the
Location: _	00	~··	
Elevation:			
Reservoir:	,		
Length @ Ma.	ximum Pool	N/A	(Miles)
Length of S	horeline (@ Spillway	Crest) NA	(Miles)

:



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"

	Out How						
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Inflox	Kate c.1.s.	1	i i	1	2413	826.9	
	Ac Ft. Inches Inches c.i.s.	!	1	1	6.24	21.14	
e in	* Inches	0.17	1.00	2.53	2.90	3.43	
Storage	Ac Ft.	9.61	114.2 1/ 1.00	288.7 1/ 2.53	331. 1/ 2.90	391. 1/ 3.43	
Surface	Acres	3.1	10.3	16.3	17.5	19.2	
ā		1490.0	1510.8	1523.8	1526.3	1529.6	
Determining Factor		50 yr sed. accu- mulation	1.0" storage 2/ 1510.8 Plus 100 yr. total sediment	Structure propor- 1523.8 tioning	ES-1020 Sh.4of5** [526.3]	ES-1620 Sh.50F5** 1529.6 moisture cond. II	
Element of		Invert of orifice	Crest of riser	Crest of emergency spillway	Design high water	Top of dam	

*Volume expressed in inches of runoff from controlled watershed area of 1,370 acres. "*Refer to hydrologic criteria in National Engineering Nemorandum 3CS-27(Rev.).

1/ Does not include 46.2 ac. ft. of sediment storage. 2/ Established in the planning phase to provide desired level of protection.

Conewango CK. DAM Site 19, NY 579, DEC#88-3797

D.A. = Drainage area in square miles
L = River mileage from the given station to the upstream
- limiti of the drainage area
LCA = River mileage from the station to the center of
gravity of the drainage area
PMP - Probable Maximum Precipitation in inches
to = Lag time from mid-point of unit rainfall
duration, to peak of unit hydrograph, in hours.
tr = Unit rainfall duration, equal to to in hours.
Ct = Coefficient depending upon units and dramage
basin chanceleistics
ta = unit rainfall duration other than standard unit;
tr. adopted in specific study, in home.
t pr = lag Line from mid-point of unit rainfall duratio
ta to peak of unit hydrograph, in hours
D. A = 2.14 square miles, L = 2.3 miles, L ca = 1.14 miles
Pmp = 23 inches Ce = 2.0
Cp = 0.625 from average 640 Cp = 400
tp=Ct(L. Lca)0.3 = 2.0(2.3 x 1.14).3 = 2.67 home
trate = 2.67 = .49 hours (Use / hr. hydrograph)
5.5 5.5
tpR = tp +0:25 (te-tr) = 2.67+4 (149) = 2.80 hrs.
From HMR 33 - Figure 2, Depth - trea - Duration
6 hour 1/0 = 111, 12 hour 1/0 = 123
2 4 hour % = 133, 48 hour % = 142

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PLEASE KEPURI ANY UNUSUAL UPERALITIE PRUBLEMS	TO :: IKE TILLSUN (RM. 423) PHI 7-5666	以我以我只有好好以外的事情,但是我就是我的事情,我也是我们的人,也是我的事情,我们就会会会的事情,我们就会会会会会会会会。 1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,1995年,19	***********

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91	ž			RC	ROUTED HYDROGRAPH AT DAM- NO BREACH	PROGRA	PH AT	DAP	1- NO BR	EACH				
	>				-		-							
91	7	-							-1490		7			
19	*	1490	1510.8	1523.8	1529,6									
. 07	75	0	31	81	8242					,				*
17	*	19.6	114.2	288.7	331	'n	391							
22	\$	1490	1510.8	1523.8	1526.3	1529.6	9.							
23	*	1490								•				
	\$01	\$01529.6	3.087	1.5	480			•						
52	¥	66												
26	4													

PREVIEW, UF SEQUENCE OF STREAM NETWORK CALCULATIONS RUMBF HYDROGRAPH AT 1 2 END UF NETWORK

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UNIT HYDRUGRAPH 31 END-DF-PERIOD DRDINATES, LAG. 2.83 HOURS, CP. 0.63 VOLM 1.00 ERAIN STRKS RTICK STRTL CNSTL ALSHX RTIMP 0. 0.10 0.10 0.10 0. ALLEGHENY RIVER BASIN CATTARAUGUS COUNTY PMF - SNYDER UH IPRT NSTAN INAME ISTAGE RECESSION DATA
STRTQ= 4.00 QRCSN= 4.00 RTIOR= 1.00
APPROXIMATE CLARK COEFFICIEN!S FROM GIVEN SHYDER CP AND TP ARE TC= 6.47 AND R= 5.18 INTERVALS RATIO ISNOW ISAME ******** R72 0. 191 JPRT MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED NPLAN= 1 NRTIO* 2 LRTIO* 1 UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA

TP= 2.80 CP=0.63 NTA# 0 SPFE PMS R6 R12 R24 R48 0. 23.00 111.00 123.00 133.00 142.00 TRSPC CUMPUTED BY THE PROGRAM 1S 0.800 TRACE METRC SUR-ARFA RUNGFF COMPUTATION JPLT CONEMANGO CREEK SITE 19 NY 579 DEC # 88-3797 SC2 FLOUD CONTROL STRUCTURE JUB SPECIFICATION ******* HYDRUGRAPH DATA TRSDA TRSPC NIWI . LROPT INFLOW HYDRACRAPH
ISTAG ICGAP IECON ITAPE
1 0 0 0 0 TRSDA 2.14 H O TH SruAP 0. IDAY JOPER LROPT STRKM DLTKR RTIUL 0 0. 1.00 *** JUHG TAKEA THIS PROGRAM IS CURRENTLY BEING MODIFIED TO RUN ON THE OGS HUNEYMELL SYSTEM 安作者在特殊的政治的政治的教育的教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育教育 0.50 M SAFETY VERSIBIL JULY 1978
LAST MUDIFICATION 26 FEB 19
MIDIFIED FOR HOMEYWELL APR 79 FLOID HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEG-1) IHYDG ******** DAM SAFETY VERSION RUN DATE 09/13/79

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7.6	5501	0.00	0.05	000	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	200	0.00	0,05	0.05	0.05	0.0	0.00	0.05	0.05	60.0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	50.0	0.00	0.0	0.02	•		•	3.70	
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. s.	RAIN	0.00	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	90.0	90.0	90.0	0.18		0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	9.0	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.02	1.23	1.23	1.53	1.86	5.90	1.43	1.12	1.12	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	60.0	0.00	000	0.00	60.0	•			26.13	64.
	PERIOD	25	23	2 4	2.0	57	28	29	09	3;	70	2 40	69	. 99	29	000	10	12	72	7.7	7.	92	78	42	90	82	83	4 4	o	87	8 9	66	91	92	96	65	96	80	66	100	SUM	59864
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52.	FLOW MO.DA	1.02	1.02	70.1	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.62	70.1	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	70.1	1.02	1.02	1,02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03		7.5
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SUMMARY LIF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

PLAN 1

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	DURATION DVER TOP HOURS 0.
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VALUE .00 .20.	MAXINUM STURAGE AC-FT 315.
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ELEVATION STORAGE OUTFLOW	4AX1.4U41 RESERVOIR W.S.ELEV 1525.36 1526.96
	RATIU UF PHF 0.50

LIST OF REFERENCES

APPENDIX E

APPENDIX E

REFERENCES

- 1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Technical Paper No. 40, Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States, May 1961.
- 2) Soil Conservation Service, <u>National Engineering Handbook</u>, Section 4, Hydrology, August 1972 (U.S. Department of Agriculture).
- H.W. King and E.F. Brater, <u>Handbook of Hydraulics</u>, 5th edition, McGraw-Hill, 1963.
- 4) T.W. Lambe and R.V. Whitman, Soil Mechanics, John Wiley and Sons, 1965.
- 5) W.D. Thornbury, <u>Principles of Geomorphology</u>, John Wiley and Sons, 1969.
- 6) University of the State of New York, Geology of New York, Education Leaflet 20, Reprinted 1973.
- 7) Cornell University Agriculture Experiment Station (compiled by M.G. Cline and R.L. Marshall), General Soil Map of New York State and Soils of New York Landscapes, Information Bulletin 119, 1977.

APPENDIX F STABILITY ANALYSES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TO

Richard J. Phillips, State Conservation Engineer, SCS, Syracuse, New York 13210 DATE: January 29, 1969

FROM

Lorn P. Dunnigan, Head, Soil Mechanics Laboratory,

SCS, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

SUBJECT:

ENG 22-5, New York WP-08, Conewango Creek, Site No. 19 (Cattaraugus

County)

ATTACHMENTS

1. Form SCS-354, Soil Mechanics Laboratory Data, 1 sheet.

2. Form SCS-355A & B, Triaxial Shear Test Data, 3 tests, 5 sheets.

3. Form SCS-352, Compaction and Penetration Resistance, 3 sheets.

4. Form SCS-357, Summary - Slope Stability Analysis, 2 sheets.

5. Form SCS-130, Drain Materials, 1 sheet.

6. Investigational Plans and Profiles.

DISCUSSION

FOUNDATION

- A. Classification: Bedrock occurs at surface in the stream channel and the lower abutments. Shallow deposits of glacial till occur to depths of 3 feet on the left abutment. High-blow-count glacial till occurs to depths of 20 feet or more in the upper right abutment.
- B. Shear Strength: Shear strength of the high-blow-count glacial till foundation materials is expected to be greater than that of the compacted borrow materials.
- C. Permeability: Field permeability tests in the gravelly till yielded an average permeability rate of approximately one foot per day.

EMBANKMENT MATERIALS

- A. Classification: The glacial till borrow materials generally have 45% to 65% coarse-grained material. Two samples were submitted to the laboratory. The SC-SM sample, 102.2 (69W852), had 89% passing the 3/4-inch screen, 72% passing the No. 4 screen, and 40% fines. The CL sample 105.1 (69W853) had 89% passing the 3/4-inch screen, 76% passing the No. 4 screen, and 56% fines.
- B. Compacted Dry Density: Standard Proctor compaction tests (ASTM D698, Method A) on the minus No. 4 fractions of the two samples above give dry densities of 126.5 pcf for the SC-SM sample and 125.0 pcf for the CL sample. A standard Proctor test on the minus 3/4-inch fraction of the SC-SM sample 102.2 (69W852) yielded a dry density of 129.0 pcf.

2 -- Richard J. Phillips -- 1/29/69 Lorn P. Dunnigan Subj: ENG 22-5, New York WP-08, Conewango Creek, Site No. 19

C. Shear Strength: Consolidated undrained triaxial shear tests were made on the minus No. 4 material and the minus 3/4-inch material of the SC-SM sample, 102.2 (69W852). The 1.4-inch triaxial test specimens on minus No. 4 material were molded at optimum moisture content to 95% Standard density and soaked for 7 days to saturate. Moisture contents when shear tested were approximately 87% of theoretical saturation. Total stress shear parameters of $\emptyset = 23.5^{\circ}$ and c = 800 psf were interpreted from the test data.

The 4-inch test specimens of the minus 3/4-inch material were molded to 95% of Standard density. The materials were molded with moisture contents that were 100% of theoretical saturation. The shear test data for the 4-inch specimens with an average density of 125.2 pcf were interpreted to give saturated total stress shear parameters of $\emptyset = 24^\circ$ and c = 250 psf. Effective stress parameters of $\overline{\emptyset} = 35^\circ$ and $\overline{c} = 75$ psf were determined using the pore pressures measured in the test.

The material at 95% of Standard density had insufficient strength for the proposed 70-foot high dam so additional shear testing was done on 4-inch specimens of minus 3/4-inch material at 100% of Standard density. The shear test data for the 4-inch specimens with average dry densities of 129.2 pcf were interpreted to give saturated total stress shear parameters of $\emptyset = 30^\circ$ and c = 425 psf. Effective stress shear parameters were $\overline{\emptyset} = 34.5^\circ$ and $\overline{c} = 375$ psf.

D. Consolidation: Average consolidation potential of the gravelly till materials, compacted to 100% of Standard density on the minus 3/4-inch fraction, is estimated to be approximately 3% for the 64-foot high maximum section.

STABILITY ANALYSIS

Stability of the proposed embankment was checked using the SCS computer program. Embankment-only analyses of the maximum section were considered sufficient. The full drawdown analysis of the 3:1 upstream slope, using the shear parameters of $\emptyset=24^\circ$ and c=250 psf for material compacted to 95% of Standard density on the minus 3/4-inch fraction, gave a minimum safety factor of only 1.24. Shear parameters of $\emptyset=30^\circ$ and c=425 psf gave a minimum safety factor of 1.75 for the same analysis for the minus 3/4-inch material compacted to densities of 100% of Standard.

The downstream 2 1/2:1 slope with a drain at c/b = 0.6 gave a minimum safety factor of 1.33 for minus 3/4-inch material at 95% of Standard density. The downstream slope analysis was not made for material compacted to 100% of Standard density; however, a safety factor well over 1.5 would be obtained using the shear parameters for the minus 3/4-inch fraction at 100% Standard.

3 -- Richard J. Phillips -- 1/29/69 Lorn P. Dunnigan

Subj: ENG 22-5, New York WP-08, Conewango Creek, Site No. 19

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. Site Preparation: The Laboratory concurs with the field recommendations of clearing all loose and weathered rock from the base of the dam on the exposed bedrock of the floodplain.
- B. Centerline Cutoff: The Laboratory concurs with the field recommendations of a cutoff to sound bedrock in the left abutment and a 5-foot deep cutoff in the right abutment. A bottom width of 20 feet is recommended in the left abutment cutoff below the permanent pool elevation, and a bottom width of 10 feet in the right abutment cutoff.
- C. Drainage: A 6 to 8-foot deep trench drain with perforated pipe is recommended at c/b = 0.6 on the right abutment up to elevation 1500.0 to relieve seepage pressures in the coarse, gravelly till and weathered bedrock. A shallow trench drain is suggested below permanent pool elevation in the left abutment and on the bedrock across the floodplain.

The base materials as represented by Sample 2.1 are broadly graded so the filter limits can be quite coarse. A steeply graded drain material is needed to avoid segregation in placing the drain and to insure adequate capacity. ASTM Road Aggregate No. 78 is suggested for the drain material. See attached Form SCS-130 for gradations.

- D. Embankment Design: The following are recommended:
 - 1. Provide a homogeneous embankment of gravelly till materials. Control embankment density on the minus 3/4-inch fraction. Compact to a minimum density of 100% of Standard (ASTM D698, Method C) to provide adequate strength. Place with moisture contents at or near optimum to obtain the lowest permeability and the most flexibility.
 - 2. Provide 3:1 upstream slopes with a 10-foot berm at the permanent pool elevation.
 - 3. Provide a 2 1/2:1 downstream slope.
 - 4. Provide an overfill of 2.0 feet across the floodplain to compensate for residual embankment settlement after construction is complete.

Prepared by:

Edgar F. Steele

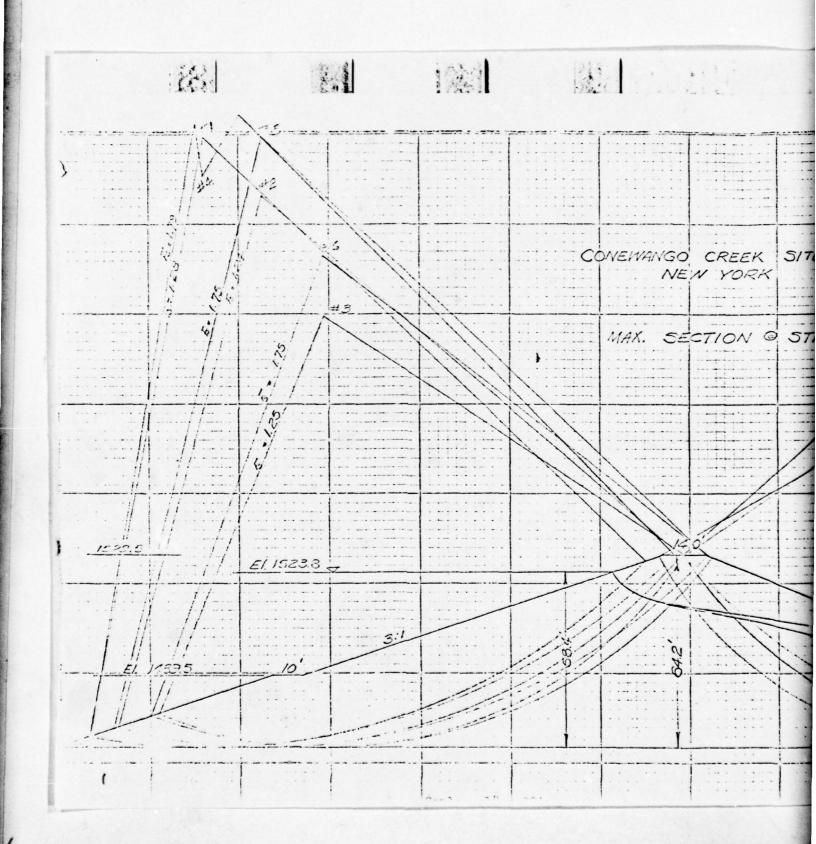
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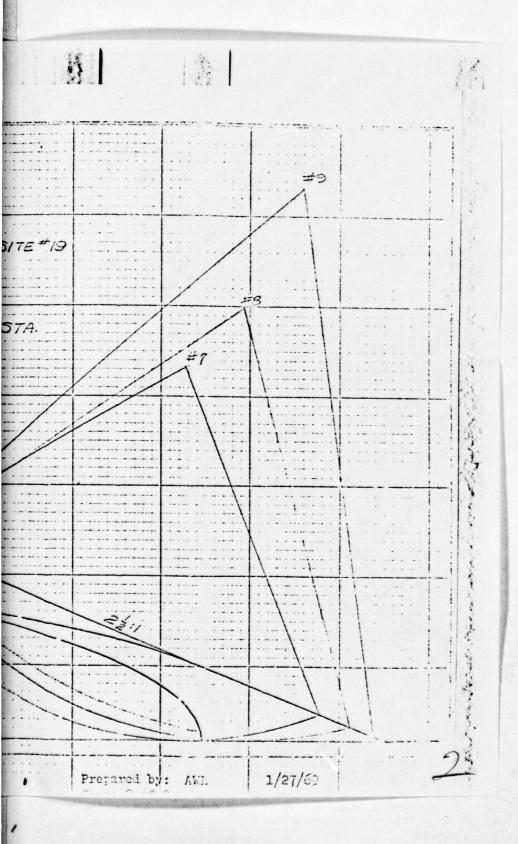
Attachments

cc: Richard J. Phillips (1) B. S. Ellis, Syracuse, N. Y. Jesse S. Wicks, Little Valley, N.Y.(2) Neil F. Bogner, Upper Darby, Pa.

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APPENDIX G

DRAWINGS

September 6, 1979

Mr. Lloyd E. Thomas State Conservation Engineer Soil Conservation Service U.S. Department of Agriculture 771 Federal Building 100 South Clinton Street Syracuse, New York 13200

> Re: Conewango Creek Watershed Project Site 19 Dam DEC #8B-3797 Alleghany River Basin

Dear Mr. Thomas:

In accordance with this Department's Dam Safety Inspection Program and the Federal Inspection Program, an inspection of Conewango Creek Watershed Project Site 19 Dam was conducted on August 28, 1979. Those in attendance were Stephen Yorton, Soil Conservation Service, Dexter Case, Soil Conservation Service, Robert McCarty, Department of Environmental Conservation, and Kenneth Harmer, Department of Environmental Conservation.

A Phase I report will be completed and sent to you in November 1979.

Our concern at this time is the concentrated seepage and erosion which is occurring at the interface between the earth embankment and the left abutment. This leakage, if coming through the structure, could lead to serious erosion under high head conditions.

This office, therefore, requests that you investigate the problem and take the necessary remedial measures as soon as possible, during this construction season. In the interim, you are required to monitor the areas of concentrated seepage during periods of heavy runoff to determine if piping is occurring under high reservoir conditions.

Please feel free to call either myself or Mr. Harmer if you should have any questions regarding the above. Telephone (518) 457-5557.

We would appreciate being informed of actions taken in this matter.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Robert McCarty Semior Civil Engineer Dam Safety Section

cc: Mr. Henry Stamatel
Mr. Stephen C. Yorton
Mr. Donald Crowell

M:kf



Soil Conservation Service 771 Federal Building 100 S. Clinton Street Syracuse, NY 13260

September 13, 1979

Mr. George Koch
Senior Civil Engineer
Dam Safety Section
NYS Department of
Environmental Conservation
50 Wolf Road
Albany, NY 12233

Re: EN-12- Conewango Creek Watershed - Site 19

Dear George:

We are in receipt of a letter from your office dated 9/6/79 from Mr. Robert McCarty. As a result of the telephone conversation between Mr. McCarty and Donald Lake of our office, I inspected the above site on September 6th and Donald Lake and Harry Hirth inspected the site September 7th.

At the time of these inspections there was no concentrated seepage seen on the downstream left embankment abutment interface, though seepage through the shale on the left abutment further downstream was evident. This site will be monitored periodically and specifically at times of heavy runoff which can create high head conditions.

The gully eroded on the embankment near the left abutment will be repaired, the constricted area at the downstream end of the plunge pool will be cleaned out, the outlets of the drain pipes will be cleaned out and disturbed areas will be vegetated. This work will be accomplished by the local sponsors under operations and maintenance in the near future.

Sincerely,

Lloyd E. Thomas

State Conservation Engineer

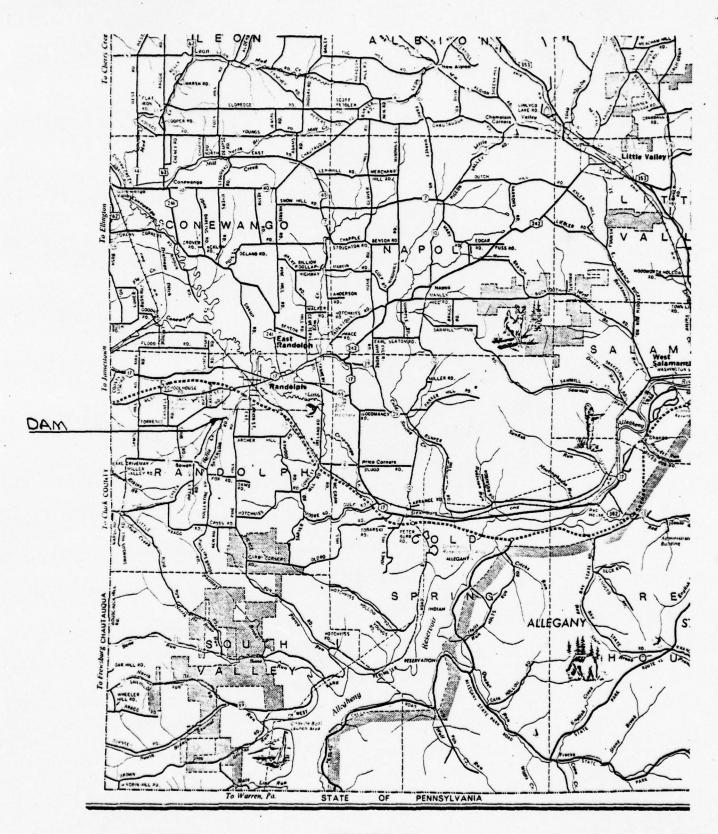
cc: Henry Stamatel, Asst. STC, WR

D. Clark, DC

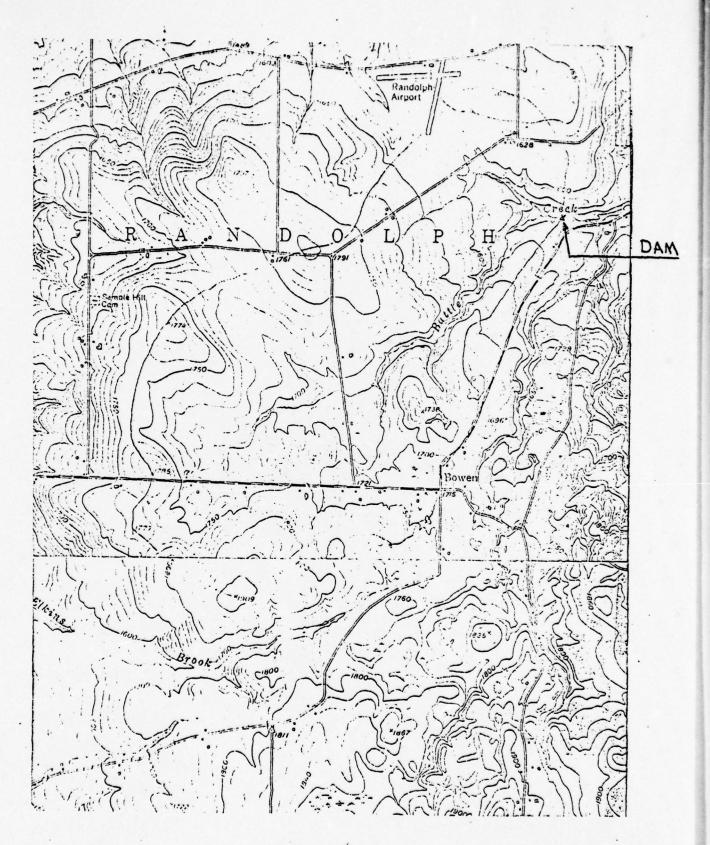
W. Wittmann, AC

D. Shields





VICINITY MAP



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

List of Drawings

Conewango Creek Watershed Project Site 19

	Drawing 1	Nur	nbe	2
Plan of Storage Area	2			
Plan of Structural Works	3			
Cutoff Trench Excavation	4			
Emergency Spillway	5			
Fill Placement & Principal Spillway Excavation	6			
Drainage System	7	&	8	
Plan Profile of Principal Spillway	9			
Riser Structural Details	10			
Conduit Details	15			
Log of Test Holes	17	&	18	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

- 1. AREAS UNDER THE DAM (INCLUDING IS FEET OUTSIDE THE UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM TOES), EMERGENCY SPILL (AY (INCLUDING IS FEET OUTSIDE THE CUT SLOPES), AND ROKKO AREA TO BE CLEARED AND GRUSSED. LIMITS OF AREA TO BE CLEARED AND GRUSSED SHALL BE STAKED IN THE FIELD MY THE ENGINEER.
- 2. DEPTHS AND LIMITS OF BORROW EXCAVATION SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BY THE ENGINEER AS REQUIRED. SLOPES ON THE EDGE OF THE BORROW AREA SHALL BE NO STEEDER THAN 4 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL. FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS SEE SWT 5
- J. AREAS UPSTREAM FROM DAM AND BELOW ELEVATION 1493.0 SHALL BE CLEARED. ALSO THE AREA 200 FEET WIDE ON THE RIGHT ABUTHENT BORDERED BY ELEV. 1493.0 AND THE INLET CHANNEL OF THE EMERGENCY SPILLWAY (EXTENDED) IS TO BE CLEARED. LIMITS OF AREA TO BE CLEARED SHALL BE STAKED IN THE FIELD BY THE ENGINEER.

OH-

TP:105

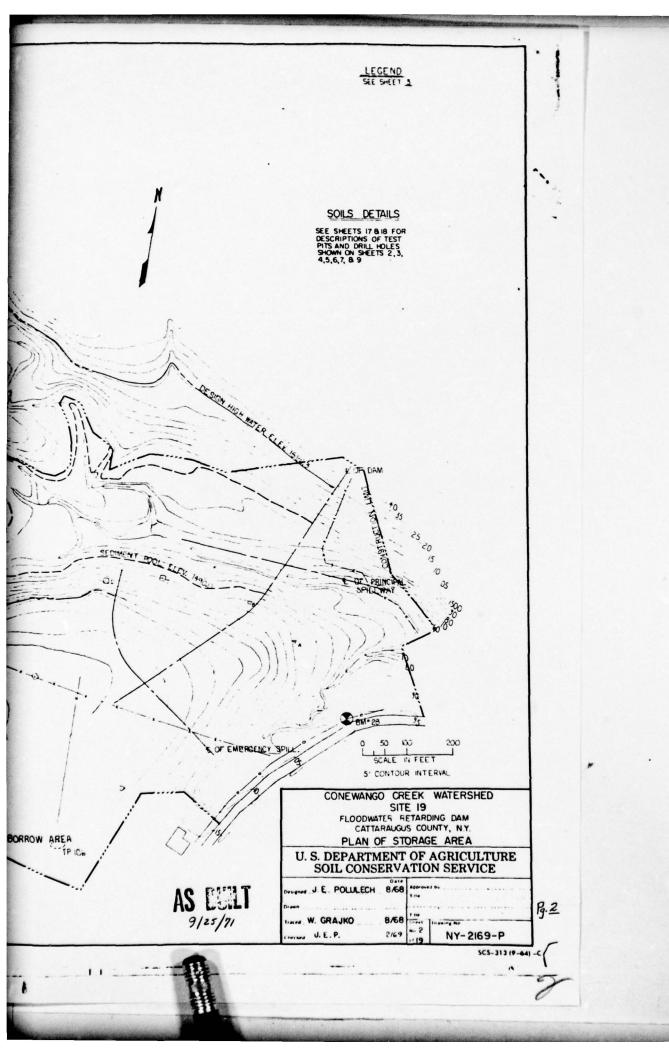
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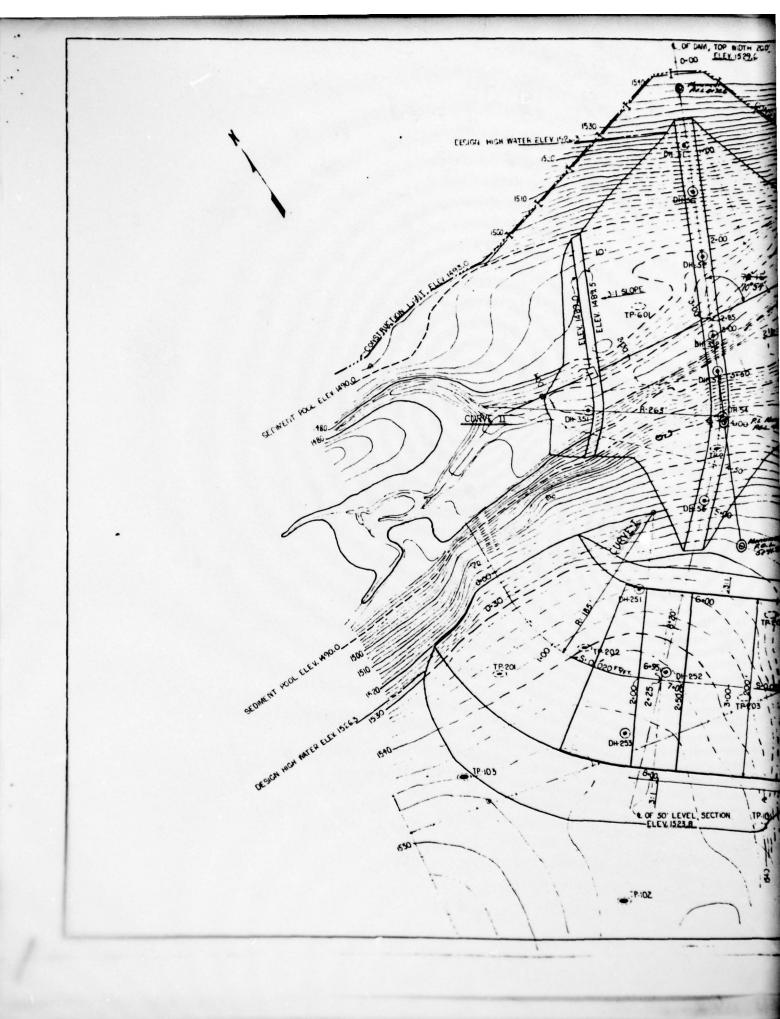
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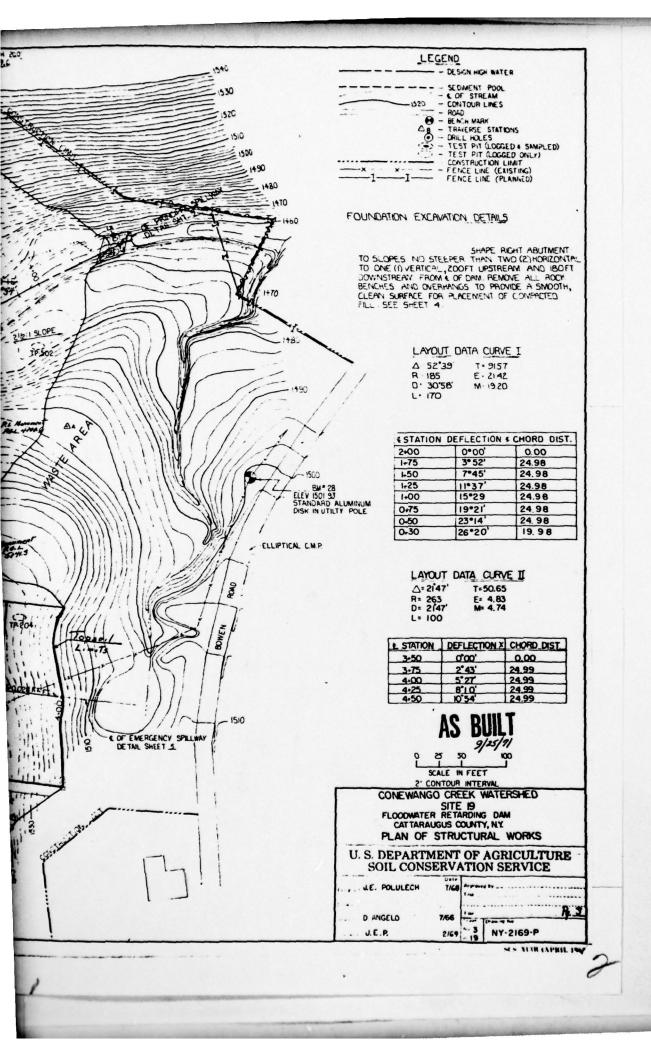
BORROW

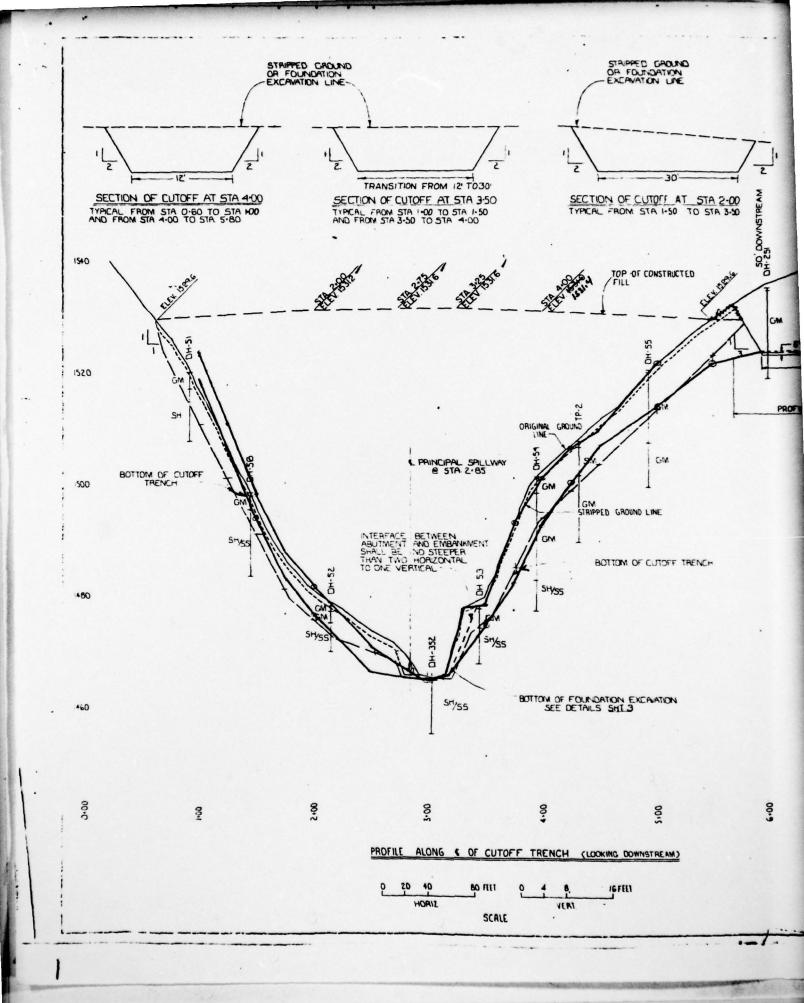
CONSTRUCTION LIMIT

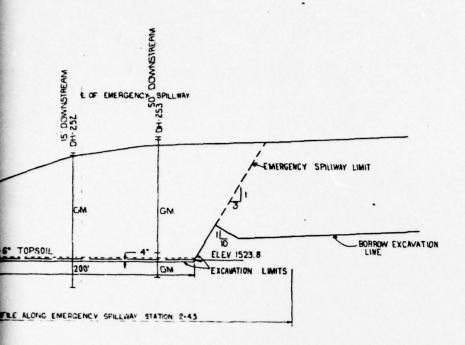
4. BOTTOM SECTION OF THE EMERGENCY SPILLMAY TO BE COVERED WITH 6" OF TOP SOIL FROM STA. 1+50 TO APPROX. STA. 4+90.











CUTOFF TRENCH CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

I EXCAVATE INTO FIRM BEDROCK WHERE TRENCH BOTTOMS ON BEDROCK ALL EXPOSED ROCK IN THE BOTTOM OF TRENCH SHALL BE THOROUGHLY CLEANED OF LOOSE MATERIAL PRIOR TO THE BACKFILLING OPERATION.

2 FINAL DEPTH OF TRENCH TO BE DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION



CONEWANGO CREEK WATERSHED
SITE 19
FLOODWATER RETARDING DAM
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK
CUTOFF TRENCH EXCAVATION
LIEDARTMENT OF ACRICULTURE

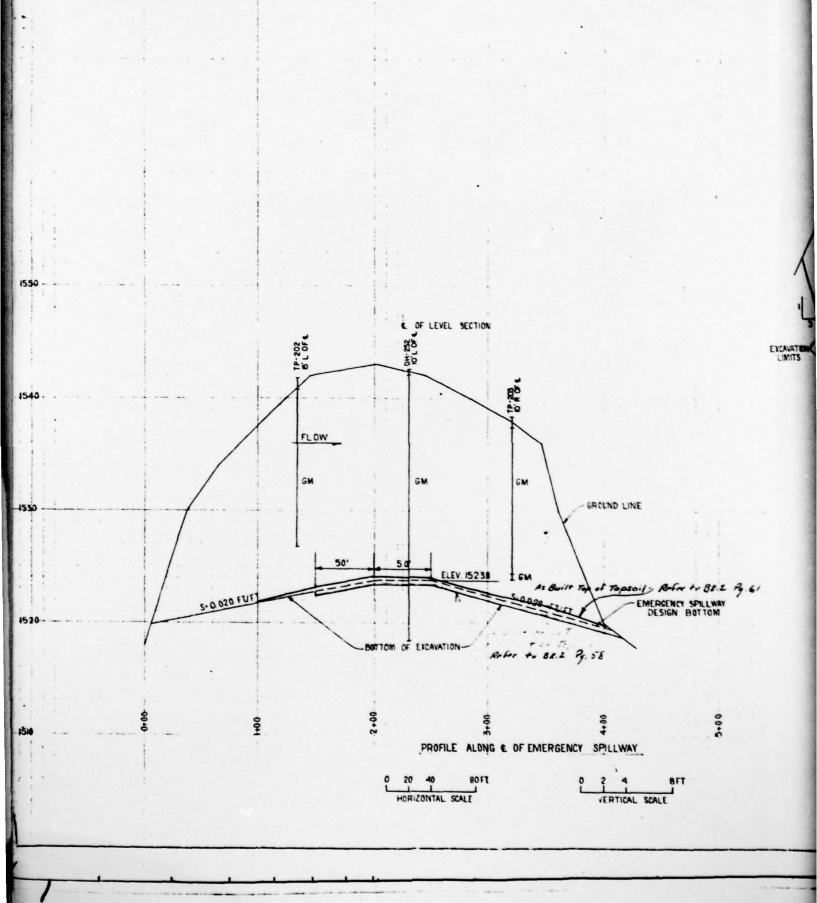
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

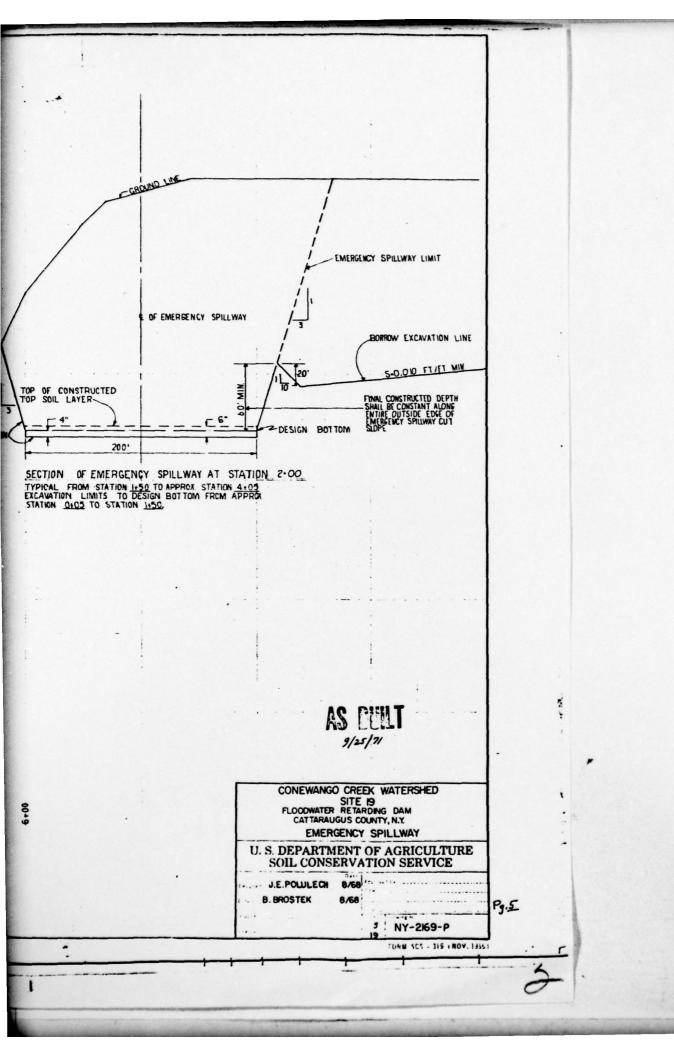
J.E POLULECH TIGO

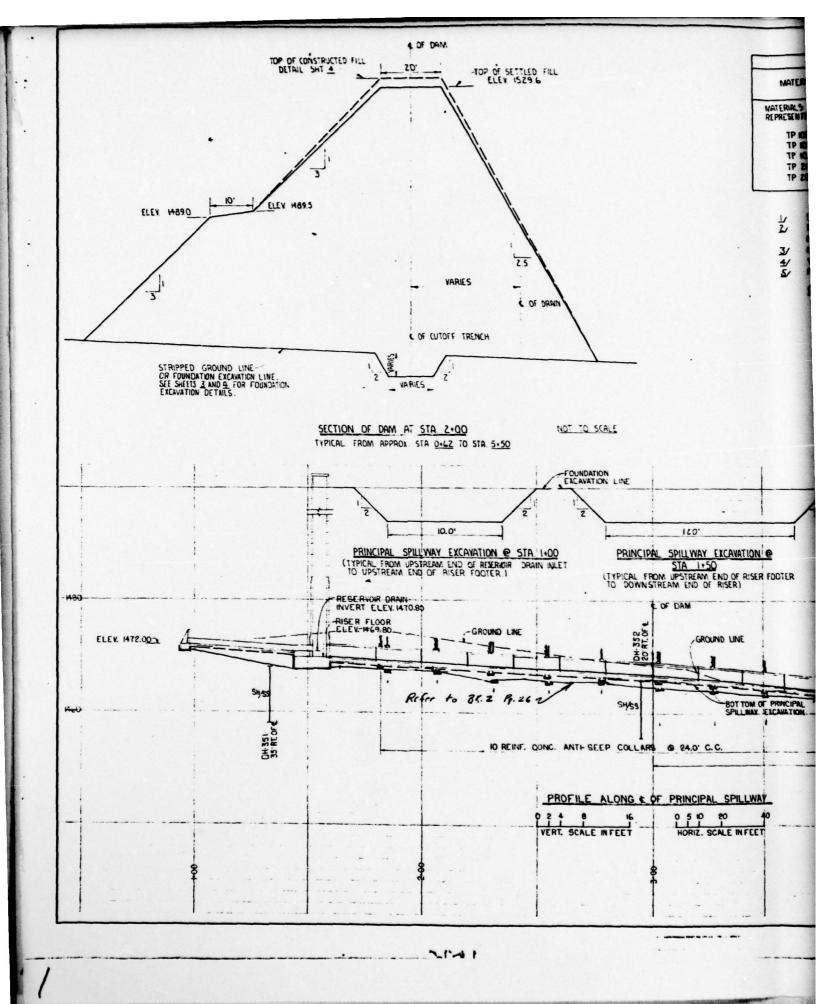
W. GRAJKO JR 2/6

Pg. 3

JE POLULECH 2/69 " NY-2169-P







SEE SHEET IT FOR DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF MATERIALS & . C.

MAXIMIM ROCK SIZE PLACED IN BACKFILI COMPACTED BY MEANS OF HAND TAMPING OR

MANUALLY DIRECTED POWER TAMPERS OR PLATE VIBRATORS SHALL BE 3 INCHES.

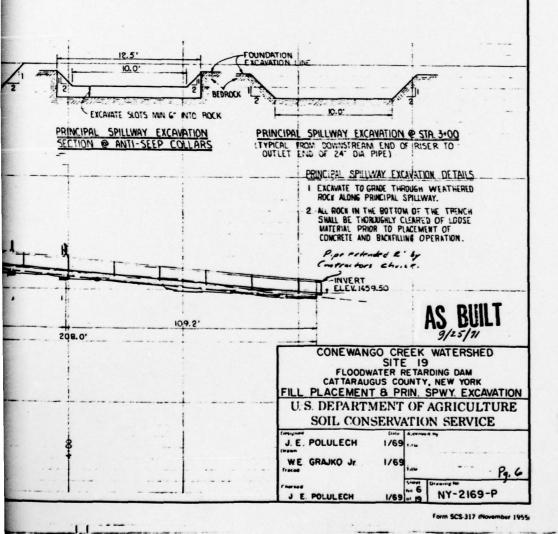
MAXIMUM LIFT THICKNESS PRIOR TO COMPACTION.

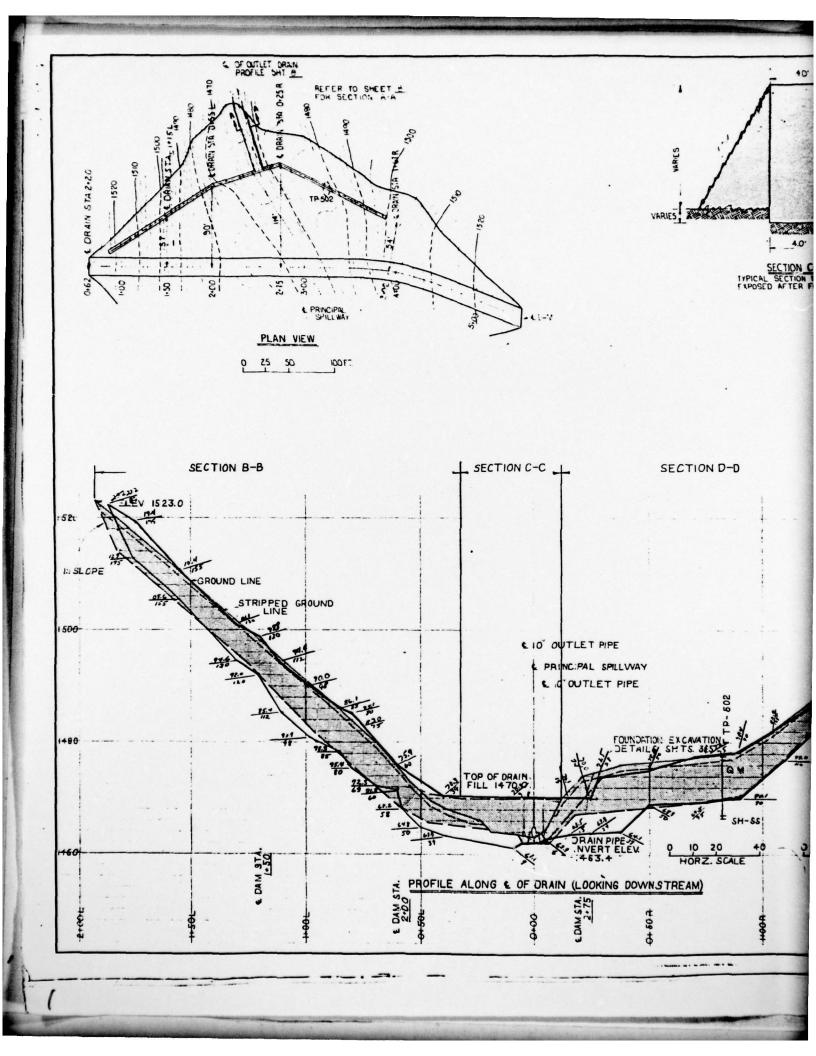
WATER CONTENT AT TIME OF COMPACTION.

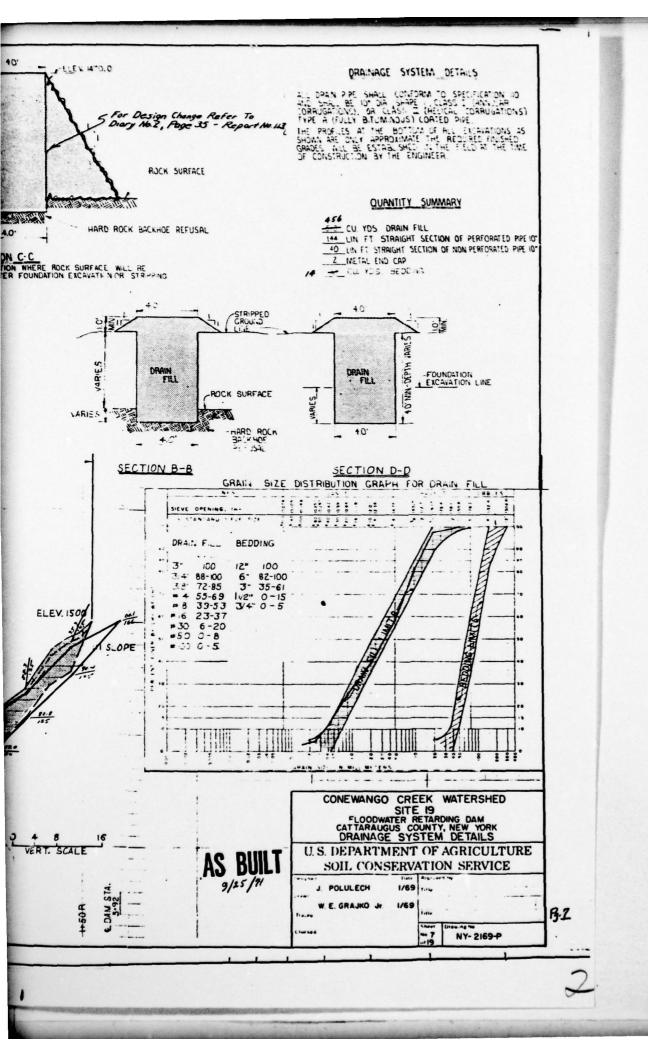
FOR TYPICAL COMPACTION CURVE SEE SHEET 19

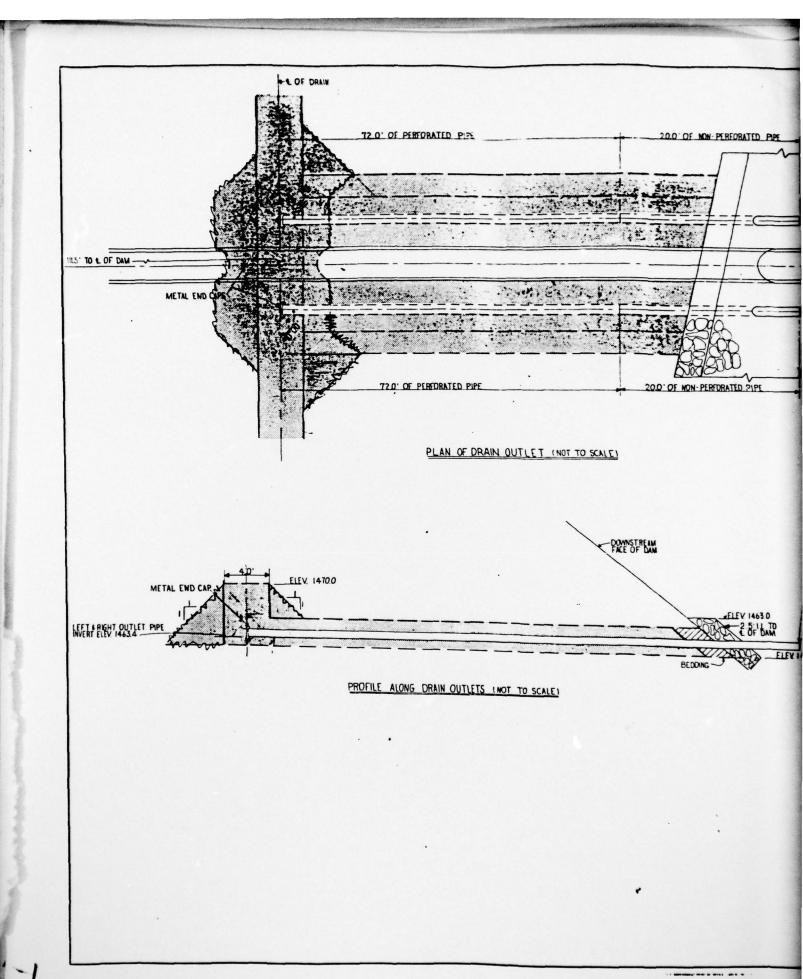
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS I. THE FOUNDATION SURFACE THROUGHOUT THE BASE AREA OF THE DAM SHALL BE SCARIFIED (EXCEPT WHERE FOUNDATION IS BED-ROCK) TO A DEPTH OF 6 INCHES AND COMPACTED PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF MATERIAL.

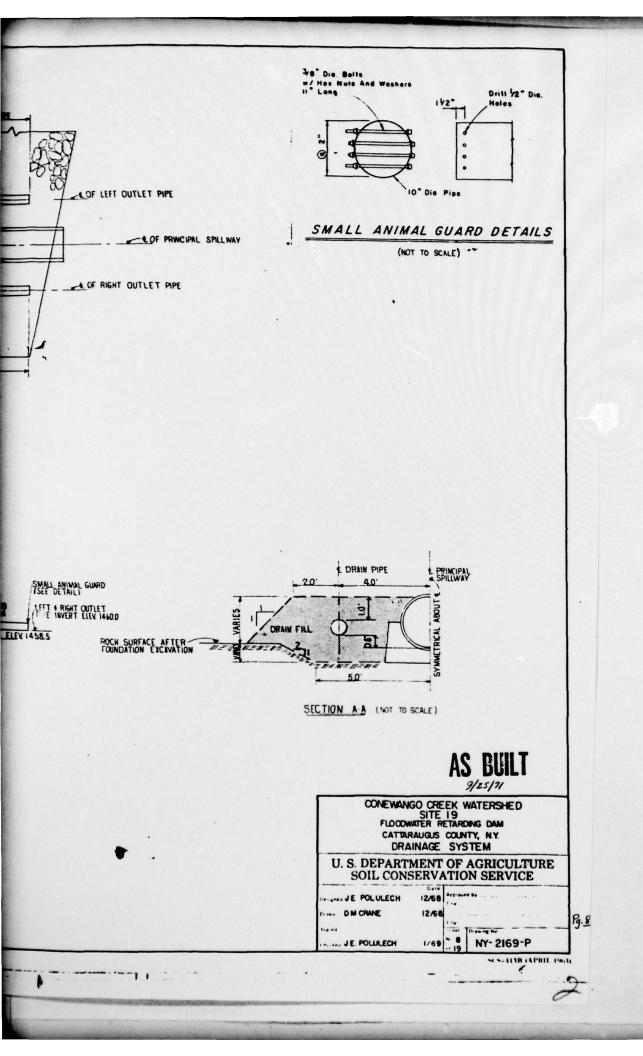
2. TOP SOIL THAT IS SUITABLE FOR USE AND NOT USED ON THE SPECIFIED AREA OF THE EMERGENCY SPILLWAY SHALL BE INCORPORATED WITHIN THE SLOPES OF THE EARTH FILL AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER

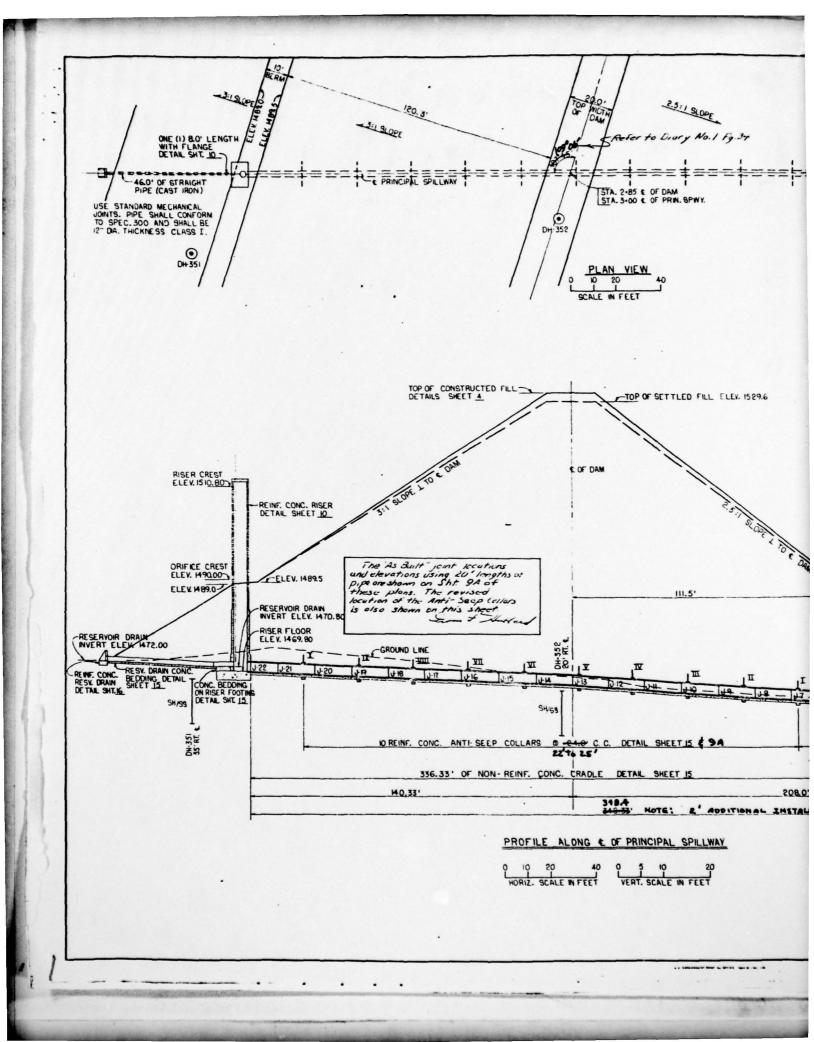


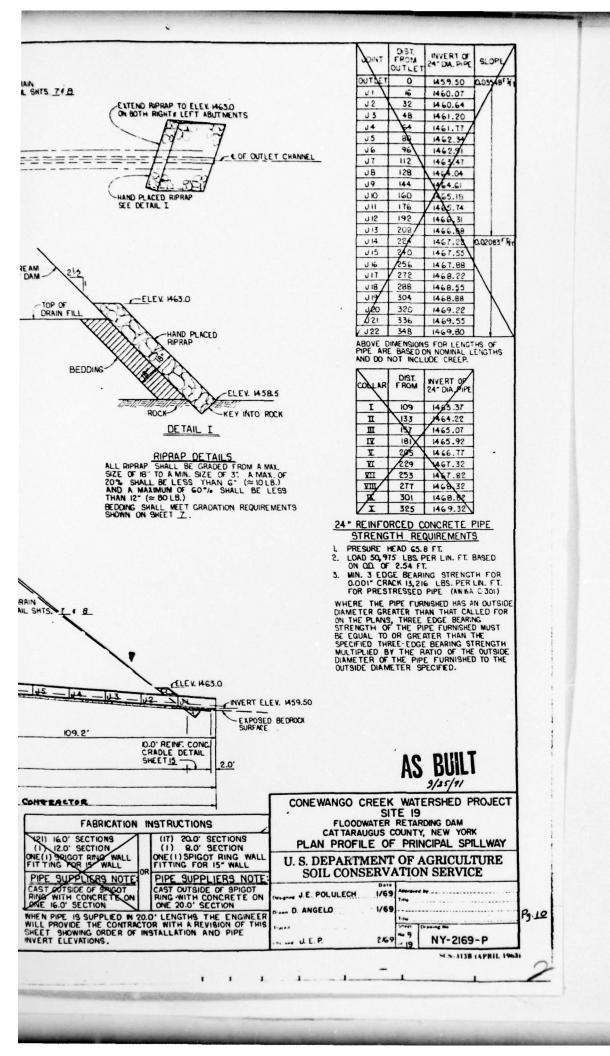


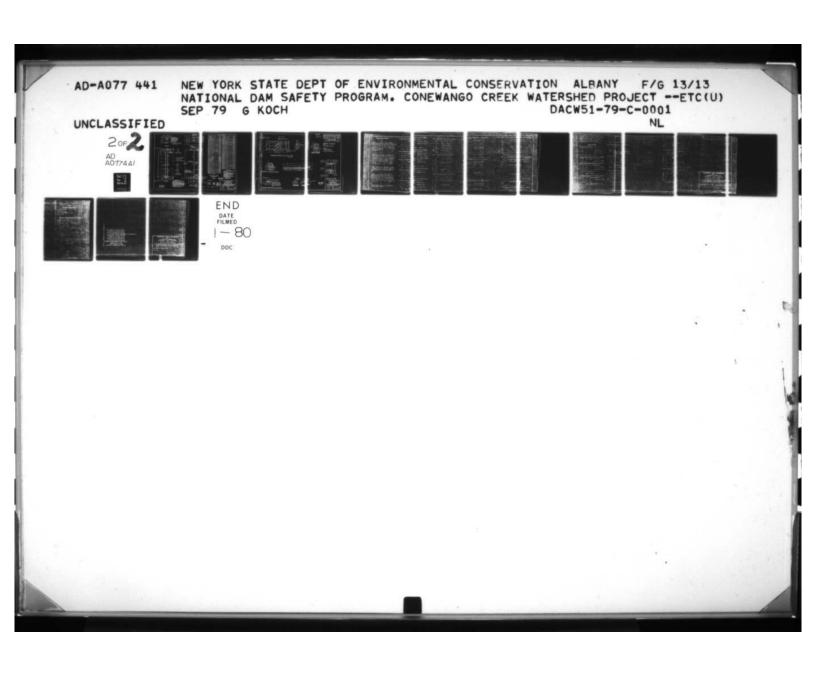










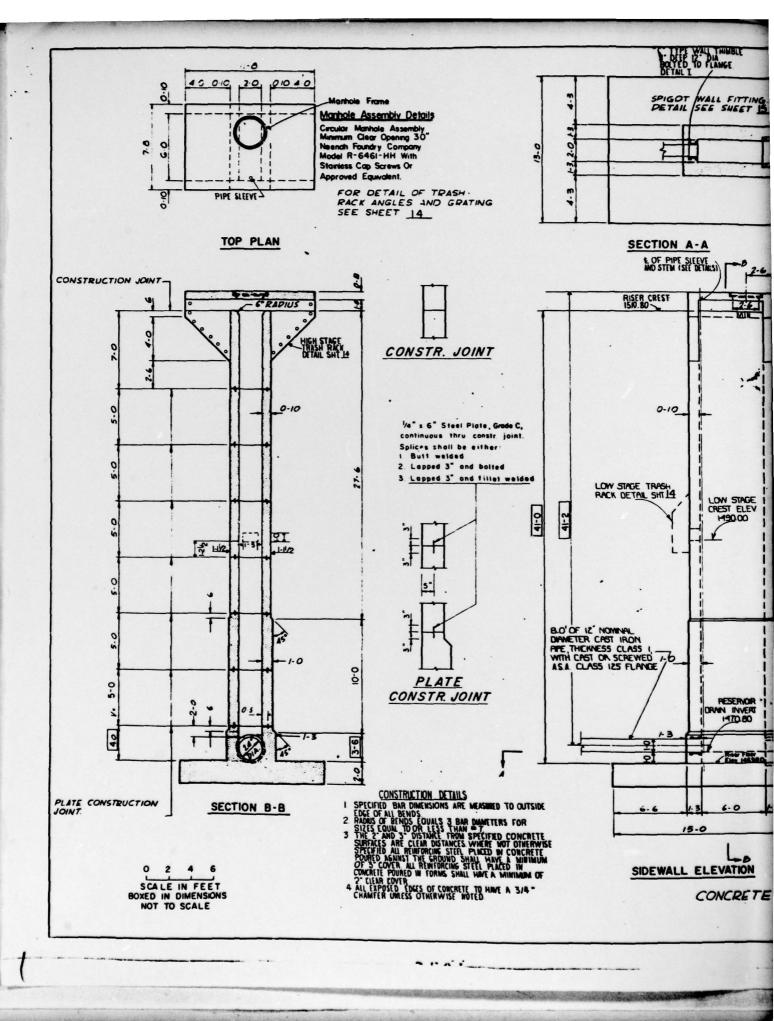


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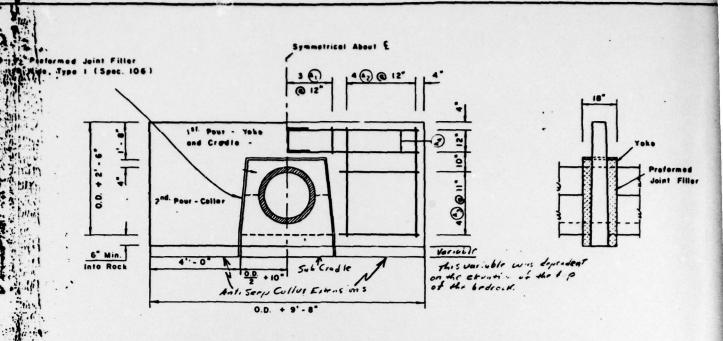
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963

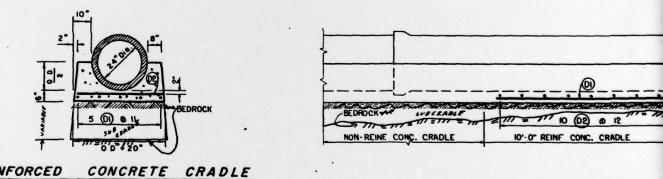


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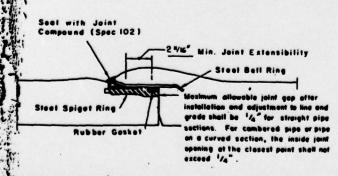


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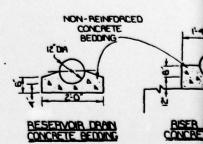
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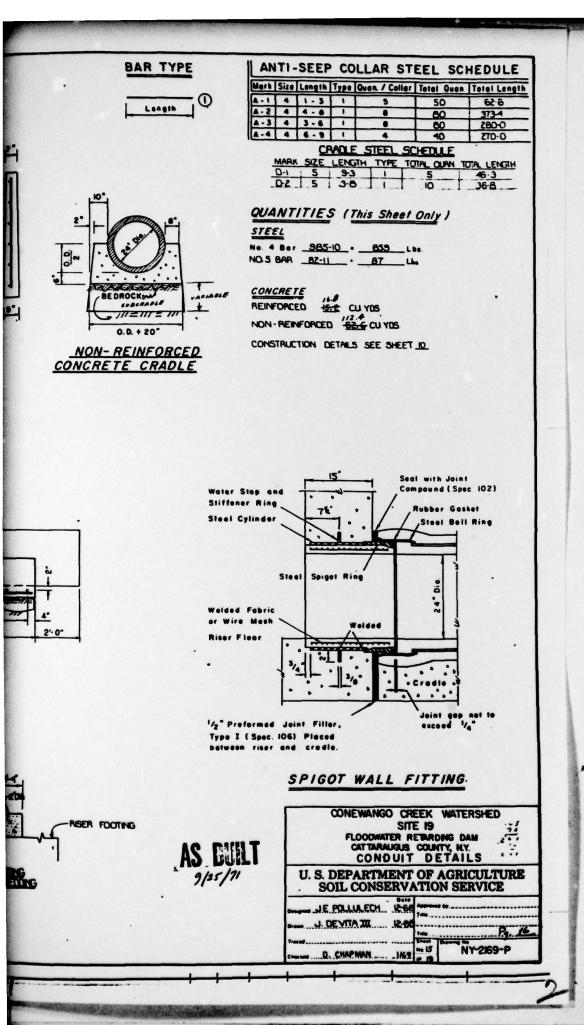
REINFORCED' CONCRETE PIPE - JOINT DETAILS



CO-C-0 - 24 140 671

14.00

直接通常



MATERIAL DESCRIPTIONS

A

Consult, sardy, staty, 9h% finer than 1"

(Astronomic 32% sand, 24% complete fines)

101. 43% 660% 34-6% 35% 6%-12%, 5% +12%) max.

size +3c% brown, moist-wet, medium-rapid

permeability (in test pits); medium-very

dente. (N ranges from 14-21% blows/ft. with

hour of the material in the 20-40 blows/ft.

Transe, placial till.

D.S. (GM)

Said gravely, clayer, 98% finer than 3"
(20% gravel, 29% said, 43% playtic fines)
22 49m (65% 38-6", 34% 6"-12", 1% +12")
beauth brown mattling, moist, slow-medium
permeability, LL and PI range from NP to
11 25 BI 7, loose very dense (N ranges
from 6-249 blows/ft, with most of the
material in the 29-30 blows/ft, range,
glacial till.
(SC-SM)
11 202 4

Transport of Maril of Samples of Maril Remove from ML-CL to CM: description and Time marerials taken tropped and complex represented.

(

Gravel, silty, clayey, 99% filter than 3"
[1972] gravel, 21% sawi, 50% plastic file.)
[1972] gray (80% 3"-6", 20% 6"-12") max. size
[1972] gray, moist, very slowly permeable.
[1972] PI=6, medium-de se (N ranges from
[1976] blows/it. with most of the material
[1976] 30-40 blows/it. range) glacial cili.
[1976] 30-40 blows/it. range) glacial cili.
[1976] 30-40 blows/it. range) glacial cili.

D

Tophoil, brown-black, soit, medium plasticies, organic matter.

TP #105, Borrow Area.

1.9 19.C

10.0 14.0

p.s. 105.1 @ 10014

NOTE: Slight see

TP #106, Borrow Area,

0.0 0.6 Tops

0.6 10.0

10.0 12.0

TP #201, Emer. Spillwy

0.0 0.6 Topsol

0.6 15.0

D.S. 201.1 0 0.61-151

NOTE: 207 +3" Not

TP #202, Erer. Spillwy

1.0 1.1 Topsol

1.0 15.0

D.S. 202.1 3 11-1"

NOTE: 30% + 3" Mal

TP #203, Emer. Spilley

0.0 1.11 Popso

1.0 14.0

14.4. 14.5

NOTE: 407 +7 M

TP #204. Ever. Spille

Elev. 1558.2, 5712/65		
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Material C (GC+GM)	Materia 8 (GM)	RB
	Material A (Gid)	KB
epage 4.0 ft.	W.L	•4
Elev. 1548.2. 5/13/68	NR Macerial E (4 &)	
ofl Material D		
Material B (SC-SM)	Dn # . C/L of Dar . Elev. 14 3-2 . C/1 /-	
Material C (GC-GM)		
w., Elev. 1538.6, 5/14/68	Topsoil Naterial D	
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Material B (GM)	20 Magerial A (SN)	
	3/1	RB
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y., Flev. 1541.8, 5/14/68	R3 Material E (55 mm)	.
Material D	77.	
Material B (GM)	Dv # C/L c. Da., Etc	
he. (9.)-15.9 .t.	To It Maret 6 D	
v., 11-v. 1538.4, 5/12/69	Nateriou B (GM)	
oil Material D	RB	<u>D</u> 1:
Macerial B (GM)	Materias A (GN)	
Material A (GN)	100 W. L. 40.0.	17
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1. Borrow Aces. Elev. 1310. 72	yes.	na.	M 4 52 En	er, Spiller.
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1 Topsail Material D			987.	
Material B (GM)		1	DH #352, Pr	in. Spillwy., E
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fal D

no major set of joists (mag. earlies N.O. W. N.S.E); horizontally bedded, bed of thir to medium thickness, some vertical tracture zones, several lighty tossili-	0.6 11.0	Topsoil Ma
The medical control of the second of the sec	11.9 14.9	Nat
grained; shale exhibits highly weathered surface where covered by overfinde.	A STATE OF THE STATE OF	
(hc 1)	NOTE: Hear	y water i flo
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p.s. 2.2 9,11-61; 2.1 @ 61-181		
# \$101. Borrow Ares, Elev. 1541.0 /13/55	TP # Sol. Other	
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NOTE: Seepage 70.6 1t.	15 Mater	(GN)
TH-\$103; Borrow Area, Slev. 1746.8, 5/14/02		
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	U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTU SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE
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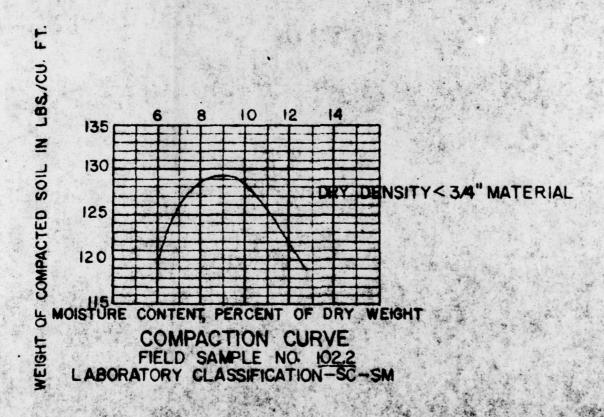
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CONEWANGO CREEK WATERSHED
SITE 19
FLOODWATER RETARDING DAM
CATTARAGUS COUNTY, NEW YORK
LOGS OF TEST HOLES

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

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